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WHOLE NUMBER 863.

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SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR.
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JOURNAL OF THE MILITARY SERVICE INSTITUTION.

We have arranged with the Military Service Institution of the United States—of which Major-General Winfield S. Hancock, U. S. Army, is President—to publish their Journal, which is to appear regularly hereafter as a periodical in magazine form.

The current number, now in press, will contain, in addition to the proceedings of the annual meeting, the following articles :

1. Military Law, by W. T. Sherman, U. S. Army.	4. The Willett's Point School of Sub Marine Mining, by Brevt. Brig. Gen. Henry L. Abbot, Major U. S. Engineers.
2. Education in its Relations to the Military Profession, by Prof. P. S. Michie, U. S. Military Academy.	5. Artillery in the East with some account of the Fortifications of Japan and China, by Brevt. Major J. P. Sanger, U. S. Army.
3. Strategos, the American Game of War, by Lieut. C. A. L. Totten, U. S. Army.	6. Letters from President Hayes, the Secretary of War, and others.

In reference to this publication General Sherman says, in a letter to General Hancock: "I have examined somewhat critically the first number of the JOURNAL OF THE MILITARY SERVICE INSTITUTION, of which you are the President, and it affords me pleasure to convey to you my judgment that the Journal, if published annually, or oftener, may be made the vehicle of much valuable knowledge to the profession. The number before me in typography is excellent, and in the subjects discussed is most interesting and valuable."

THE JOURNAL OF THE INSTITUTION will continue to be printed in the same style as the first number, which is a model of typographical excellence. It appears in the form of a magazine of 128 pages or more. Price Fifty Cents a Number, or Two Dollars a Year.

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General TODLEBEN states: "The number of Turkish bullets which fell among the Russian ranks, when they were still 2,000 yards away from the defenders position, was such, that divisions which, at the outset, numbered from 10,000 to 12,000 men, were speedily reduced to a strength of from 4,000 to 5,000; in other words, they lost half their effectives."

THE London Times of January 29th, 1880, says: "The rifles carried by the Turkish Infantry were the best in existence." Also, "The Infantry rifles of the Turks were the best known."

On page 329 of the published report of the U. S. Chief of Ordnance for 1879, Captain E. M. WRIGHT, of the Frankford Arsenal says: "We all know that the Turkish army was supplied with excellent arms and ammunition." General WHISTLER, of the U. S. Army, speaking of a comparative test he had personally witnessed, says: "This rifle I consider the best possible one which could be adopted for the soldier, on account of its accuracy, penetration, and wonderfully long range."

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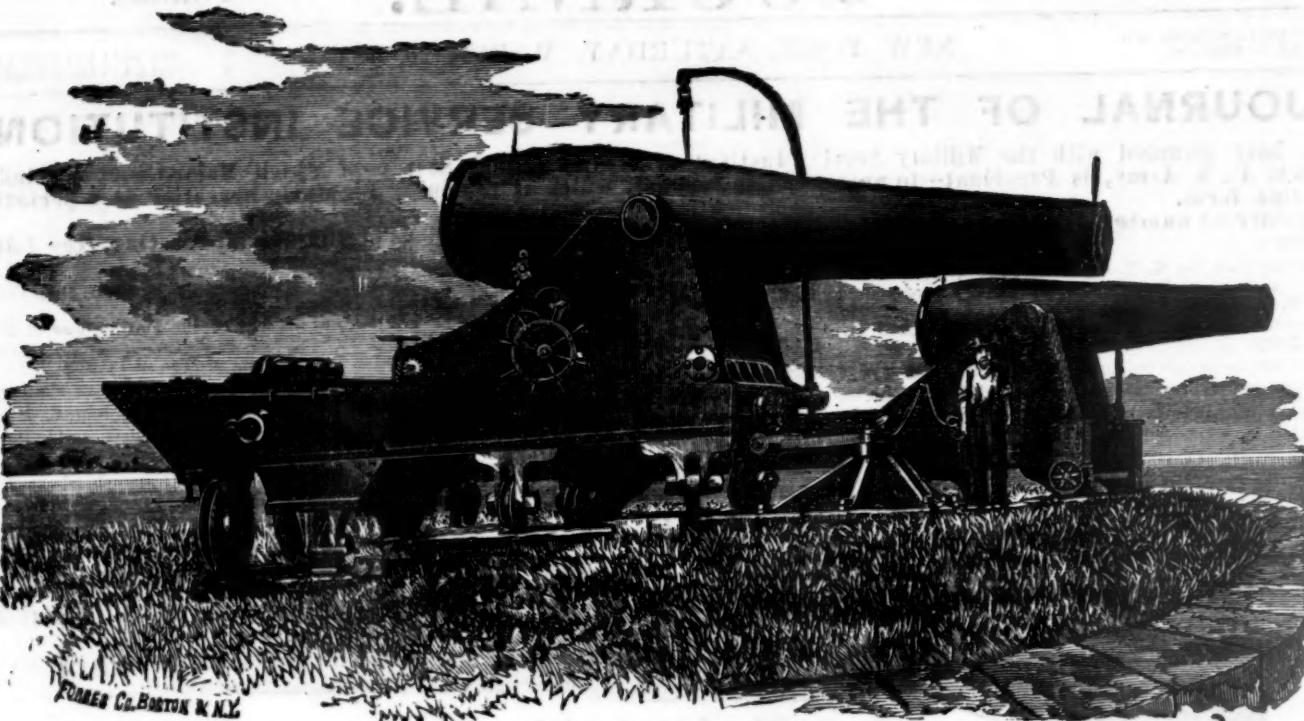
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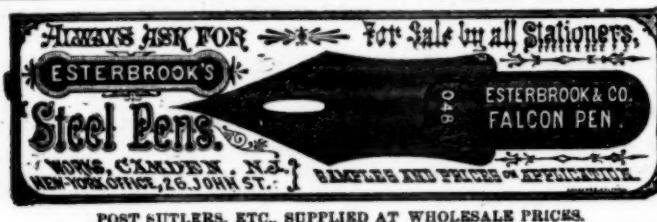
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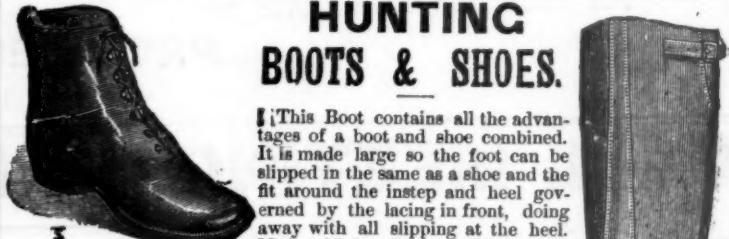
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THE ARMY.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, President and Com'der-in-Chief
Alexander Ramsey, Secretary of War.

W. T. SHERMAN, General of the Army of the United States,
Washington, D. C. Brig.-Gen. E. D. Townsend, Adj't.-General.

H. J. Crosby, Chief Clerk, War Department.

Brigadier-General E. D. Townsend, Adjutant-General.
Brig.-General Randolph B. Marcy, Inspector-General.
Brig.-General Wm. K. Dunn, Judge-Advocate-General.
Colonel (with assigned rank of Brigadier General) Albert J. Myer,
Chief Signal Officer.

Brig.-General Montgomery C. Meigs, Quartermaster-General.
Brigadier-General R. Macfie, Commissary Gen. of Subsistence.
Brigadier-General Jos. K. Barnes, Surgeon-General.
Brigadier-General Benj. Alvord, Paymaster-General.
Brigadier-General Horatio G. Wright, Chief of Engineers.
Brigadier-General Stephen V. Benét, Chief of Ordnance.

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Colonel Wm. D. Whipple, A. A.-G.

DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.—Brig.-General A. H. Terry.
Hdqr's, St. Paul, Minn. Major Geo. D. Ruggles, A. A.-G.

District of Montana.—Colonel T. H. Ruger, 18th Infantry,
commanding District: Headquarters, Helena, Mont. Capt. C. B.
Potter, 18th Infantry, A. A. A.-G.

District of the Yellowstone.—Col. N. A. Miles, 5th Infantry,
Headquarters, Fort Keogh, M. T. Capt. Frank D. Baldwin, Co. K,
5th Infantry, A. A. A.-G.

DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.—Brigadier-General John Pope:
Headquarters, Fort Leavenworth, Kas. Maj. E. R. Platt, A. A.-G.

District of New Mexico.—Colonel Edward Hatch, 9th Cavalry:
Hdqr's, Santa Fe, N. M. 1st Lt. John S. Loud, 9th Cav., A. A.-G.

DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATE.—Brigadier-General Geo. Crook:
Hdqr's, Fort Omaha, Neb. Lieut.-Col. Robert W. Smith, A. A.-G.

DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.—Brigadier-General E. O. C. Ord: Hdqr's,
San Antonio, Texas. Major Thomas M. Vincent, A. A.-G.

District of the Rio Grande.—Lt.-Col. N. B. Sweitzer, 8th Cav.:
Hdqr's, Fort Brown, Texas. 1st Lieut. J. B. Rodman, 20th Infantry, A. A. A.-G.

District of the Nueces.—Col. D. S. Stanley, 22d Infantry:
Hdqr's, Fort Clark, Tex. 1st Lieut. H. H. Ketchum, Adjutant 22d
Infantry, A. A. A.-G.

District of the Pecos.—Colonel B. H. Grierson, 10th Cavalry:
Hdqr's, Ft. Concho, Tex. 1st Lieut. Robert G. Smith, 10th Cav.,
A. A.-G.

District of North Texas.—Lieut.-Col. E. S. Otis, 22d Infantry,
commanding. Hdqr's, Fort McKavett, Tex. 1st Lieut. J. McA.
Webster, 22d Inf., A. A. A.-G.

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Col. J. B. Fry, A. A. G.

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Lieut.-Colonel John C. Kelton, A. A.-G.

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Hdqr's, Vancouver Bks, Wash. T. Major O. D. Greene, A. A.-G.

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Major J. P. Martin, A. A.-G.

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Captain Wm. M. Wherry, A. D. C., Act. A. A.-G.
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Chicago, Ills., 9 South Clark st. Capt. William H. Jordan, 9th Inf.
Cleveland, O., 142 Seneca st. Capt. J. A. P. Hampson, 10th Inf.
Harrisburg, Pa., 17 North 2d st. Capt. E. C. Woodruff, 12th Inf.
Indianapolis, Ind., 15 West

Washington st. Capt. C. J. Von Herrmann, 4th Inf.
Nashville, Tenn., 9½ Cherry st. 1st Lieut. H. Wygant, 24th Inf.
New York City, 100 West st. Capt. J. S. Fletcher, Jr., 16th Inf.
New York City, 107 West st. Capt. C. McKibbin, 15th Inf.
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G. O. 17, H. Q. A., March 11, 1880.

In order that the proper appropriation may be charged with the expense of attendance of officers of the Army summoned to appear to testify before committees of Congress, commanding officers will be careful to grant permission to such officers to appear, and not issue orders to that effect.

Mileage for travel in cases of this nature is not viewed as a proper charge upon the appropriations for support of the Army.

G. O. 18, H. Q. A., March 12, 1880.

By direction of the Secretary of War, General Orders No. 7, of February 2, 1880, are modified to read as follows:

I. The following are announced as mounted officers:

Officers of the Staff Corps below the rank of Major, officers of troops of Cavalry, officers of one light battery for each regiment of Artillery, officers announced in orders from this office as Acting Signal Officers, and authorized Aides-de-Camp duly appointed as such.

Other light batteries of Artillery which may be designated by the President (under section 1101, Revised Statutes) and equipped as such will have the organization of a light battery, except the additional 2d Lieutenant, and the officers thereof actually serving with the light batteries will be mounted.

Officers actually serving with companies of Infantry mounted by authority of the War Department, and not in excess of the legal organization of Infantry, are mounted while so serving. A company of Infantry mounted retains the same organization as on foot.

Other officers on duty which, in the opinion of the Department Commander, requires them to be mounted, will be entitled to be so considered on the certificate of their Department Commanders that they have been on duty in the service of the United States which required them to be mounted during the time.

II. Department Commanders will announce in orders the authority obtained from the Secretary of War for mounting companies of Infantry, giving the date from which such mounted service commences. They will also announce promptly, in orders, the date of the termination of such mounted service. These announcements will guide the Pay Department in paying mounted pay.

Parts III. and IV. are the same as parts V. and VI. of G. O. 7 (published in full in JOURNAL of Feb. 7, p. 27).

G. O. 19, H. Q. A., March 13, 1880.

By direction of the Secretary of War, G. O. 11, of 1879, from this office, is hereby amended so as to authorize the issue, by the Post Quartermaster, of buck-saws needed strictly for post or garrison purposes, in addition to the articles therein specified, and in the same manner and under the same conditions as to issue and accountability.

Bucks or saw-horses, for use with these saws, will be made out of material at the post without expense to the United States.

G. O. 20, H. Q. A., March 17, 1880.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the allowance of salt to public animals is increased to twelve ounces per month when, in the opinion of commanding officers, so much is necessary.

Par. 1205, Revised Army Regulations of 1863, is modified accordingly.

G. C. M. O. 17, H. Q. A., March 12, 1880.

The unexecuted portion of the sentence of a G. C. M. promulgated in G. C. M. O. 19, March 26, 1879, from this office, in the case of Capt. Thomas H. French, retired, is remitted.

G. O. 6, DEPT. ARIZONA, March 2, 1880.

The Yavapai-Supai Indians having been assured in the peaceful possession of the lands now occupied by them on and in the vicinity of Cataract Creek, announcement is made to the public, that persons having business in that part of Yavapai county included between the Colorado River and an east and west line through the mouth of Diamond Creek, should, in the interest of the peace of the Territory, apply to these Headquarters for the necessary authority to visit that locality.

CIRCULAR 6, DEPT. COLUMBIA, Feb. 27, 1880.

Publishes instructions for officers of the Quartermaster's Department in regard to preparation of accounts for tolls, ferries, transportation, etc.

CIRCULAR 9, DEPT. TEXAS, March 2, 1880.

On the recommendation of Capt. Frank H. Phipps, Chief Ord. Officer Dept. of Texas, all the arms ordered turned in to San Antonio, Tex. (by Circular 8, c. s., D. T.), in order to save unnecessary transportation will be at all the posts in the District of the Rio Grande turned over to the C. O. or Ord. Officer of each post, to be by him—when all are collected—shipped directly to the Springfield Armory.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.—Lieut.-Col. Absalom Baird, Asst. Insp.-Gen., will proceed to Fort Stockton, Tex., and such other points as he may find necessary for the purpose of making the investigation ordered by the General of the Army, in letter from Hdqr's of the Army, of March 5 (S. O. 25, March 13, M. D. M.)

Lieut.-Col. Roger Jones, Asst. Insp.-Gen., is detailed to inspect certain public property on hand at the Army Medical Museum, in Washington, D. C.; also certain silicon colors and flags on hand at the Philadelphia Depot of the Q. M. Dept., Philadelphia, Pa., and Jeffersonville Depot of the Q. M. Dept., Jeffersonville, Ind., and to inspect certain hospital property on hand at Ft. Whipple, Va. (S. O. 11, W. D.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.—Capt. John H. Belcher, A. Q. M., member G. C.-M. at Fort Sidney, Neb., March 16 (S. O. 21, March 10, D. P.)

Capt. A. J. McGonnigle, A. Q. M., is relieved from the further performance of the duties assigned him in par. 2, S. O. 193, series of 1879, D. S. (S. O. 34, March 15, D. S.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.—The leave of absence granted Capt. Charles P. Eagan, C. S., by par. 1, S. O. 14, c. s., Dept. of Arizona, is extended one month, to apply for a further extension of fifteen days (S. O. 26, March 1, M. D. P.)

Capt. F. F. Whitehead, C. S., will assume the duties of Depot and Purchasing Commissary at New Orleans, La., relieving Capt. A. J. McGonnigle, Asst. Q. M., from the further per-

formance of the duties assigned him in par. 42, Dept. S. O. 193, series 1879 (S. O. 34, March 15, D. S.)

Com. Sergt. Oscar Kent, is relieved from duty at Fort Warren, Mass., and will proceed to Plattsburgh Bks, N. Y., and report to the C. O. of that post for duty, to relieve Com. Sergt. Jacob D. Hoak, who will report to the C. O. Fort Warren, Mass., for duty (S. O. 15, W. D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—A. A. Surg. James L. Ord will proceed to Fort Grant, A. T., for duty at that post (S. O. 26, March 1, M. D. P.)

A. A. Surg. J. A. Wolf will report, through the C. O. Post of San Antonio, Texas, to 2d Lt. Leighton Finley, 10th Cav., to accompany a detachment of recruits for the 25th Inf. (S. O. 4, March 1, D. T.)

Hosp. Steward William H. Armstrong is relieved from duty in the Medical Director's Office at the Hdqr's M. D. P. and Dept. Cal., to date from March 1. He will proceed to Vancouver Bks, W. T., by the steamer sailing from San Francisco on the 2d of March, for assignment to duty (S. O. 24, Feb. 25, M. D. P.)

The instructions verbally given A. A. Surg. R. M. Bertolet, Post Surg. Fort Marcy, N. M., by the District Commander, to send a supply of medicines and hospital stores to the surgeon with troops in the field at Ojo Caliente, New Mexico, are confirmed (S. O. 29, March 4, D. N. M.)

The seven days leave of absence granted A. A. Surgeon E. McLoon, by par. 3, S. O. 42, c. s., Hdqr's Fort Clark, Tex., is extended ten days (S. O. 45, March 3, D. T.)

Capt. C. DeWitt, Asst. Surg., member G. C.-M. Fort Sidney, Neb., March 16 (S. O. 21, March 10, D. P.)

Asst. Surg. James A. Finley will proceed to Fort Adams, R. I., for duty at that post (S. O. 41, March 15, D. E.)

Asst. Surg. Blair D. Taylor, member G. C.-M. at Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., March 22 (S. O. 43, March 17, D. E.)

Col. Wm. J. Sloan, Surg., Med. Director Dept. of Dakota, died at St. Paul, Minn., March 17, 1880.

Leave of absence for six months, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted Asst. Surg. R. H. White (S. O. 11, W. D.)

Leave of absence for one month is granted A. A. Surg. S. M. Finley (Fort Concho, Tex.); provided an acceptable substitute be furnished by him without expense to the United States (S. O. 50, March 10, D. T.)

A. A. Surg. A. P. Frick will, upon the recommendation of the Medical Director of the Dept. of the Platte, report to the C. O. Camp on White River, Colo., for duty. Leave of absence for one month is granted (to take effect upon the arrival at Camp on White River, Colo., of A. A. Surg. Frick) to A. A. Surg. Charles V. Petley (S. O. 20, March 10, D. P.)

A. A. Surg. J. A. Wolf is relieved from the further operation of par. 4, S. O. 44, c. s., from the Hdqr's Dept. Texas (S. O. 47, March 6, D. T.)

A. A. Surg. E. McLoon, now in San Antonio, will report, through the C. O. Post of San Antonio, Texas, to 2d Lt. Leighton Finley, 10th Cav., to accompany a detachment of recruits for the 25th Inf. (S. O. 47, March 6, D. T.)

The following named Hosp. Stewards (recently appointed) will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and report in person to the Comdg' Gen. Dept. of the Mo. for assignment to duty: Hosp. Steward Fred. Mayer (late Sergt. Battery I, 1st Art.); Hosp. Steward Ralph Wood (late private Co. I, 11th Inf. (S. O. 12, March 12, W. D.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.—Paymaster J. B. M. Potter is detailed member of the G. C.-M. constituted by par. 3, S. O. 158, series 1879, from Hdqr's M. D. P. (S. O. 26, March 1, M. D. P.)

Paymaster J. A. Brodhead will proceed to Caidwell, Kas., and pay the companies in that vicinity (D and I, 23d Inf.), up to the 29th February, 1880 (S. O. 55, March 11, D. M.)

Paymaster Geo. E. Glenn will proceed to Hot Springs and Little Rock, Ark., to make payments upon the muster and pay rolls of Feb. 29; and will return to his station via Florence, Ala., Pulaski and Gallatin, Tenn., and Hopkinsville, Ky., on business connected with payment of colored bounties (S. O. 32, March 12, D. S.)

The following assignment of Paymasters for payment of troops to include the muster of Feb. 29, 1880, is made: Paymaster Joseph H. Eaton, to pay at Vancouver Bks, Vancouver Arsenal, Fort Canby, W. T., and Fort Stevens, Ora.; Major James P. Canby, to pay at Fort Townsend, W. T., Fort Harvey, Ore., and Boise Bks, I. T.; Maj. John B. Keeler, to pay at Fort Coeur d'Alene, Fort Lapwai, and Camp Howard, I. T., and Fort Walla Walla, W. T. (S. O. 30, Feb. 24, D. C.)

The following named officers will proceed to pay the troops at the posts and stations hereinafter enumerated, for the months of January and February, 1880: Lieut.-Col. Samuel Woods, Deputy Paymaster-Gen., at the Presidio of San Francisco and Fort Point San Jose, Cal.; Paymaster J. B. M. Potter, at Forts Halleck and McDermit, Nev., and Forts Point and Bidwell, Cal.; Paymaster Frank M. Cox, at Angel and Alcatraz Islands, Cal., and Fort Klamath, Ore.; Paymaster James R. Roche, at Benicia Bks, Benicia Arsenal, and Fort Gaston, (S. O. 24, Feb. 25, M. D. P.)

Paymaster W. A. Rucker will proceed to Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., and pay the troops at that point to include Feb. 29, 1880 (S. O. 56, March 12, D. M.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Pay Dept. are made: Maj. William Smith will be

ing works: The improvement of the Little Kanawha River, Guyandotte River, and Big Sandy River, West Va. and Ky.; the improvement of the Kentucky River, Ky. (S. O., March 16, W. D.)

Leave of absence for one month, with permission to go beyond the limits of the Div. Pacific, is granted Capt. William A. Jones (S. O. 28, March 5, M. D. P.)

CHAPLAINS.—The leave of absence granted Post Chaplain David White is extended three months (S. O., March 11, W. D.). Post Chaplain David Wills will continue on duty at McPherson Bks., with station at Atlanta, Ga., when he will proceed to join his station in the Department of the Columbia, and so much of S. O. 193, Aug. 22, 1879, from the W. D., as directs him to proceed to that Dept. April 1, 1880, is modified accordingly (S. O., March 16, W. D.)

THE LINE.

1ST CAVALRY.—Colonel Cuvier Grover.—Headquarters and A. B. F. K. M. Fort Walla Walla, Wash. T.; D. C. Howard, Idaho T.; C. Fort Bidwell, Cal.; G. Boise Bks., Idaho T.; I. Fort Halleck, Nev.; H. Fort Colville, Wash. T.; L. Fort Klamath, Ore.; E. Fort Lapwai, Idaho T.

Detached Service.—Capt. Thomas McGregor will continue in charge of, and conduct hence to Alcatraz Island, San Francisco Harbor, the guard and military convicts with whom he has reported at Hdqrs. Dept. of Columbia, under orders from the C. O. Fort Walla Walla, W. T. On the completion of this duty Capt. McGregor will report to the Asst. Adjt.-Gen. of the Military Division for further orders (S. O. 31, Feb. 25, D. C.)

Enlisted Men.—Sergt. Herman Retsch and Private George Bayhart, Co. A, were ordered to return to their station by the steamer sailing from San Francisco, March 7 (S. O. 26, March 1, M. D. P.)

Trumpeter Charles L. Cornish, unassigned, is assigned to Co. C. He will proceed to join his company, stationed at Fort Bidwell, Cal., on March 12 (S. O. 27, March 3, M. D. P.)

Recruits.—1st Lieut. Thomas Garvey was ordered to send two recruits under his charge for Co. C, from Ogden, Utah, to Fort Bidwell, Cal. (S. O. 26, Feb. 27, M. D. P.)

2ND CAVALRY.—Col. J. W. Davidson.—Headquarters and C. G. M. Fort Custer, M. T.; A. B. K. I. Fort Keogh, M. T.; D. F. K. Fort Ellis, M. T.; H. I. Fort Aransas, M. T.

Leave Extended.—Major James S. Brisbin, six months (S. O., March 11, W. D.)

3RD CAVALRY.—Colonel A. G. Brackett.—Headquarters and H. K. L. M. Fort Laramie, Wyo. T.; A. B. D. F. Fort Sanders, Wyo. T.; C. Fort Robinson, Neb.; G. Camp Sheridan, Neb.; E. I. Fort Fred Steele, Wyo. T.

G. C.-M. Service.—Major Caleb H. Carlton, member, G. C.-M. Fort Sidney, Neb., March 16 (S. O. 21, March 10, D. P.)

Leave of Absence.—Two months, 1st Lieut. Oscar Elting, Fort Laramie, Wyo. (S. O. 26, March 15, M. D. M.)

Enlisted Men.—The C. O. Fort Laramie, W. T., will order Sergt. Walter McEvans and Private Charles C. Loesens, Co. H, to report, without delay, to the J.-A. of G. C.-M. Columbus Bks., Ohio, prepared to appear as witnesses in the trial of Private James Murray, Co. H (S. O. 20, March 10, D. P.)

4TH CAVALRY.—Col. R. S. Mackenzie.—Headquarters and A. D. E. K. L. M. Fort Hays, Kas.; G. H. Fort Reno, Ind. T.; C. F. V. Fort Sill, Ind. T.; I. Fort Supply, Ind. T.; B. Fort Elliott, Tex.

*** Ute Expedition.**

Leave Extended.—2d Lieut. David N. McDonald, Fort Reno, Ind. T., one month (S. O. 24, March 12, M. D. M.)

5TH CAVALRY.—Colonel W. Merritt.—Headquarters and B. C. D. E. K. Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. T.; A. H. I. M. Camp on White River, Colo.; G. L. Fort Washakie, Wyo. T.

G. C.-M. Service.—2d Lieuts. Fred. W. Foster, Augustus C. Macomb, members, and 2d Lieut. Edwin P. Andrus, J.-A. of G. C.-M. Fort Sidney, Neb., March 16 (S. O. 21, March 10, D. P.)

Board of Survey.—A Board of Survey, to consist of Major John J. Upham, Capt. William C. Forbush, and 2d Lieut. Homer W. Wheeler, 5th Cav., will convene at Fort Washakie, W. T., on the 18th day of March, 1880, to ascertain and report the money value of certain public property, for which 1st Lieut. John H. Coale, 2d Cav., is accountable, and for which proper returns have not been rendered (S. O. 20, March 10, D. P.)

6TH CAVALRY.—Col. Eugene A. Carr.—Headquarters and M. Fort Lowell, A. T.; A. F. Fort Grant, A. T.; B. Camp Huachuca, A. T.; C. Fort Bowie, A. T.; E. D. Fort Apache, A. T.; H. K. Fort Verde, A. T.; I. Fort McDowell, A. T.; G. Camp Thomas, A. T.; L. Fort Bayard, N. M.

Enlisted Men.—Private John Newman, Co. K, is relieved from extra duty in the Q. M. Dept. at Whipple Depot, A. T., and will report to the C. O. Whipple Bks., A. T., pending an opportunity to join his company (S. O. 31, March 5, D. A.)

7TH CAVALRY.—Colonel S. D. Sturgis.—Headquarters and A. C. E. G. H. M. Fort Meade, D. T.; I. L. Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.; F. K. Fort Totten, D. T.; B. D. Fort Yates, D. T.

To Join.—2d Lieut. Thomas H. Barry, having surrendered the unexpired portion of his leave of absence, and reported at Hdqrs. Dept. of Dakota, under orders from the Dept. Comdr., will proceed to join his station at Fort Yates, D. T. (S. O. 26, March 11, D. D.)

1st Lieut. L. R. Hare, having relinquished the unexpired portion of his leave of absence, and reported at Hdqrs. Dept. of Dakota, will now proceed to join his company, under the operation of par. 1, S. O. 108, of 1879, from these Hdqrs. (S. O. 27, March 12, D. D.)

Leave Extended.—1st Lieut. Ezra B. Fuller, Fort Meade, D. T., one month (S. O. 27, March 16, M. D. M.)

The Case of Major Reno.—The following are given as the official endorsements in the case of Major Reno:

The court having thus performed the painful duty of awarding punishment in strict conformity to an article of war which deprived it of all discretionary power, begs leave to recommend the case of Major M. A. Reno, 7th Cavalry, to the merciful consideration of the confirming authority.

W. H. Wood, Colonel 11th Infantry.
R. J. D. IRWIN, Surgeon and Brevet Colonel.
J. S. CONRAD, Major 17th Infantry.

A. J. ALEXANDER, Lieutenant-Colonel 2d Cavalry.
D. H. MOORE, Major 6th Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA, St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 10, 1880.

The foregoing proceedings in the case of Major M. A. Reno, 7th Cavalry, are approved. The findings of the court upon the first charge and its specification are also approved. The finding of guilty upon the specification to the second additional charge makes exception to those portions of this specification which characterize the acts of Major Reno as especially unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, and of these portions it specifically finds him guilty. The conduct of which Major Reno was found guilty, while unquestionably very improper and ungentlemanlike, does not seem to fall within the sixty-first article of war, as that article is interpreted by writers on military law and as it has generally been construed by courts-martial. It is agreed on all hands that it is not every ungentlemanly action that subjects an officer to trial under this article. It is action so unbecoming an officer and a gentleman that a person guilty of it is no longer fit to hold a commission. While the court has found Major Reno guilty of the

additional charge it is evident that that large majority of its members who signed the recommendation to mercy, which is appended to the record, did not think that the conduct of which Major Reno had been found guilty was such as to unfit him to hold his commission, for they say that they "have performed the painful duty of awarding punishment in strict conformity to an article of war which deprived them of all discretionary power," and they "beg leave to recommend the case of Major Reno to the merciful consideration of the confirming authority." Such being the view taken of the case by these members of the court the finding upon this charge should not have been guilty under the first charge, but it should have been not guilty to the charge. Therefore the finding upon the specification to the additional charge is approved, but the finding upon the additional charge itself is disapproved.

The sentence is manifestly excessive as a punishment for the acts of which Major Reno was found guilty under the first charge and its specifications, but, as I have no power to modify it, and as my disapproval of it would put an end to the case, leaving Major Reno without any punishment whatever, I formally approve it. I join, however, in the recommendation of a majority of the members of the court that it be modified. I invite attention to the enclosed review of the case by the Judge-Advocate, Colonel Barr, of the Department. The record is respectfully forwarded for the action of the President.

ALFRED H. TERRY,
Brigadier-General Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, Jan. 29, 1880.

In view of the recommendation of members of the General Court-martial in the case of Major Reno, and of the concurring recommendations of the Department Commander, it is respectfully recommended that the sentence of the court be modified to a suspension from command for the space of one year with loss of half pay, and that during the time of such suspension Major Reno be confined to the limits of the post where the headquarters of his regiment may be, and that he be reduced five files in the list of W. T. SHERMAN, General.

The records with the above endorsements were put in the hands of the President for his decision upon the question of modifying the sentence of dismissal. We have not yet received the official order, but we learn that on the 16th of March the President confirmed the sentence of dismissal in the case of Major Reno.

5TH CAVALRY.—Colonel Thos. H. Neill.—Headquarters and G. Fort Ringgold, Tex.; I. Fort Brown, Tex.; A. C. D. H. L. M. Fort Clark, Tex.; E. San Diego, Tex.; F. Fort McIntosh; G. San Felipe, Tex.; H. Fort Duncan, Tex.

G. C.-M. Service.—1st Lieut. O. B. Boyd and 2d Lieut. E. A. Ellis, members, G. C.-M. Fort Duncan, Tex., March 15 (S. O. 51, March 11, D. T.)

6TH CAVALRY.—Colonel Edward Hatch.—Headquarters, Santa Fe, N. M.; L. Fort Bliss, Tex.; A. G. Fort Stanton, N. M.; B. C. F. H. M. Fort Bayard, N. M.; E. F. Union, N. M.; I. Fort Wingate, N. M.; D. K. Fort Lewis, Colo.

* In the field.

Enlisted Men.—Private Beverly Jones, Co. M, will report at once to the C. O. Fort Marcy, N. M., with a view to being sent to his company at Fort Bayard, N. M., by first opportunity (S. O. 29, March 4, D. N. M.)

Recruits.—The Supt. Mounted Recruiting Service will cause all available colored Cavalry recruits to be prepared and forwarded to Santa Fe, N. M., for assignment to the 9th Cav. (S. O., March 13, D. W.)

General Hatch's Tribute to Colonel Morrow.—The following report has been received at the War Department:

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NEW MEXICO, IN THE FIELD, OJO CALIENTE, N. M., Feb. 25, 1880.

To the Asst. Adjt.-Gen., Dept. of Missouri, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.:

Sir: I respectfully forward, for the information of the General commanding, the facts in regard to Major Morrow's command and the hostile Indians coming to my notice since my arrival in the field. Major Morrow's command shows that the work performed by the troops is most arduous, horses worn to mere shadows, and men nearly without boots, shoes, and clothing.

That the loss in horses may be understood, when following the Indians in the Black Range the horses were without anything to eat for five days except what they nibbled from pines. Going into food so long was nearly as disastrous as the fearful march into Mexico of seventy nine days without water. All this, followed by forced marches over inexpressibly rough trails, explains the serious mortality among the horses, many of them new from the States and unacclimated. Major Morrow has over exerted himself to such an extent as to produce a dangerous hemorrhage.

Last night marches have been made on foot by the troops in their efforts to surprise the Indian camps. Morrow deserves great credit for the persistency with which he has kept up the pursuit. Without food so long was nearly as disastrous as the fearful march into Mexico of seventy nine days without water. All this, followed by forced marches over inexpressibly rough trails, explains the serious mortality among the horses, many of them new from the States and unacclimated. Major Morrow has over exerted himself to such an extent as to produce a dangerous hemorrhage.

The Indians select mountains for their fighting ground, and positions almost impregnable, usually throwing up stone rifle pits where nature has not furnished them, and skillfully devising loopholes.

The mountain howitzer is simply invaluable. It knocks the stone fortifications down readily, and, served by an old artillery man, Lieutenant Humphrey, now of the 9th Cavalry, the accuracy of its fire is something wonderful.

The Indians are thoroughly armed, and as an evidence, they are abundantly supplied with ammunition, their fire in action is incessant, and nearly all the horses and mules they abandon in march are shot. It is estimated they have killed 600 to 1,000 since the outbreak. When the animal becomes too foot sore to go further the Indians shoot him. It is impossible to describe the exceeding roughness of such mountains as the Black Range and the San Mateo. The well known Modoc lava beds are a lava compared with them. The militia of the Governor of New Mexico will be of no use. One company remained with the command the day before the action at San Andreas, and left on the eve of going into action, stating their horses had broken down, though they had marched on fresh horses one day a less distance than the troops. As the troops went into action on foot it is reasonable to draw another conclusion. That was the last ever seen of them. I have therefore concluded we can look for little or no assistance from them, and it is doubtful whether one thousand men could be raised by the governor or half as much. At this date I think many of the Indians are on the reservation. We have not, up to this time, found any concentration of trails.

Morrow's command will move through the Black Range Hooker's to the San Mateo. Very respectfully, etc.,

EDWARD HATCH, Colonel of 5th Cavalry, Commanding.

10TH CAVALRY.—Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.—Headquarters and D. E. F. M. Fort Concho, Tex.; A. G. Fort Sill, I. T.; C. H. K. Fort Davis, Tex.; B. L. Fort Stockton, Tex.

Detached Service.—2d Lieut. Leighton Finley, now in San Antonio, Tex., will report to the C. O. Post of San Antonio, to take charge of a detachment of recruits for the 25th Inf. (S. O. 44, March 1, D. T.)

To Join.—1st Lieut. M. M. Maxon will proceed to join his company at Fort Stockton, Tex. (S. O. 44, March 1, D. T.)

Recruits.—The C. O. Post of San Antonio will under charge of 2d Lieut. Leighton Finley, to Fort Concho, Tex., whence those for Forts Stockton and Davis will be forwarded under orders from the C. O. Dist. of the Pecos (S. O. 45, March 3, D. T.)

District of the Pecos.—G. O. 1, Hdqrs. Dist. of the Pecos, Fort Concho, Tex., Feb. 17, publishes three communications from the Hdqrs. D. T., complimentary to the command. The first, dated Jan. 15, 1879, acknowledges the receipt of Col. Grierson's satisfactory report, dated Dec. 28, 1878, covering the field operations of his command since the organization of

his district, and expresses a full appreciation of "the extent and value of the work performed." The second communication, dated April 16, 1879, is addressed to the A. G. of the Army, and directs attention to the copy enclosed of a military map of Western Texas as the result of the field work done by officers, companies, and detachments. The third communication is as follows:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, February 11, 1880.

The Commanding Officer, Dist. of the Pecos, Fort Concho, Tex.: Sir: Your review and summary of events, dated December 31, 1879, relative to the field operations of the troops in the District of the Pecos, for the year ending that date, has been perused, with much gratification, by the Commanding General, who has directed me to communicate to you the following:

The very valuable information gained by your command, as reported in 1878, was pointed to in the annual report of October 2, 1878, in a letter to the Adjutant-General of the Army, dated April 16, 1879, (a copy of which was duly sent to you), and now stands connected with the additional arduous and energetic services of the past year. The services rendered, particularly since the establishment by you of the several camps, under the instructions of April 30, 1878, from these Headquarters—in scouting and exploring the country, working on roads and telegraph lines, thus marking earnest and successful efforts to develop the resources of the country, cannot, as to value, be well estimated; but, no doubt, they will be properly considered, appreciated, and recognized by the higher authorities, as they are now by the Department Commander.

Thirty-four thousand four hundred and twenty miles of marches; three hundred miles of roads opened; two hundred miles of telegraph constructed—all, excepting a portion of the telegraph, consummated in one year—involve efforts which will lead to lasting results, of which, as tending greatly, to advance civilization, yourself and command must well be proud.

I have the honor to be, etc.,

THOMAS M. VINCENT, Assistant Adjutant-General.

The map of Western Texas, spoken of, is referred to by Gen. Ord in his last annual report as "compiled under the direction of the Department Commander, by the Chief Engineer Office of the Department (Capt. W. H. Livermore), and his topographical assistants. It indicated the location of all the posts, ranches, and settlements, on the frontier line, from the mouth of the Rio Grande, northwardly to Fort Griffin, westwardly to Fort Davis."

1ST ARTILLERY.—Colonel Israel Vogdes.—Headquarters and B. E. F. K. Fort Adams, R. I.; I. L. Fort Warren, Mass.; C. M. Fort Trumbull, Conn.; H. Fort Preble, Me.; G. Fort Monroe, Va.; A. D. Fort Columbus, N. Y. H.

Detached Service.—Capt. Richard H. Jackson will proceed to Governor's Island, N. Y. H., for the purpose of inspecting certain horses purchased for Light Bat. K. On completion of this duty Capt. Jackson will return to his station, Fort Adams, R. I. (S. O. 44, March 18, D. E.)

G. C.-M. Service.—Capt. Thomas Ward, 1st Lieuts. E. Van Andrus, Henry W. Hubbell, Jr., Henry M. Andrews, members, and 2d Lieut. James E. Runcie, J.-A. of G. C.-M. Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., March 22 (S. O. 43, March 17, D. E.)

Leave of Absence.—One month, on Surg. certificate, Lieut. Col. J. M. Brannan, Fort Trumbull, Conn. (S. O. 42, March 16, D. E.)

2ND ARTILLERY.—Colonel Romeyn R. Ayres.—Headquarters and A. D. M. Fort McHenry, Md.; C. Fort Johnston, N. C.; E. G. Fort Brown, Tex.; K. Fort Monroe, Va.; B. H. Washington, Arsenal, D. C.; I. Fort Ontario, N. Y.; F. L. Fort Clark, Tex.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. A. D. Schenck, A. A. Q. M., Fort Johnston, N. C., is directed to inspect the National Cemetery in his charge (S. O. 30, March 10, D. S.)

G. C.-M. Service.—Capt. Henry G. Litchfield, member, G. C.-M. Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., March 22 (S. O. 43, March 17, D. E.)

1st Lieut. J. H. Gifford, J.-A. of G. C.-M. San Antonio, Tex., March 12 (S. O. 49, March 9, D. T.)

Retired.—2d Lieut. G. F. E. Harrison is relieved as a member G. C.-M. constituted by Dept. S. O. 28 (S. O. 31, March 11, D. S.)

3RD ARTILLERY.—Col. George W. Getty.—Headquarters and C. D. L. M. Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H.; A. Fort Monroe, Va.; E. I. Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H.; B. Fort Niagara, N. Y.; H. Madison Bks., N. Y.; K. Plattsburg Bks., N. Y.; F. G. Fort Schuyler, N. Y.

Transfers.—The following assignment and transfer in the 3d Art., to take effect May 1, 1880, are made under the provisions of G. O. 99, Nov. 13, 1867, from the War Dept., establishing the Artillery School at Fort Monroe, Va.: 1st Lieut. Sedgwick Pratt, now R. Q. M., is assigned to Bat. A, to relieve 1st Lieut. C. S. Wolcott, who is hereby transferred from Bat. A to Bat. B, vice 1st Lieut. Edward Davis, to be appointed R. Q. M. Lieut. Pratt will report for duty at Fort Monroe, Va., May 1, 1880, and he will be relieved from duty at R. Q. M. in time to enable him to comply with this order (S. O., March 15, D. W.)

Non-Com. Officers.—Sergt. Charles Imsen, Bat. I., will return to Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., with permission to delay five days on route (S. O., March 17, W. D.)

Enlisted Men.—The C. O. Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., will send Private Charles Stock, Bat. L.—an insane soldier—in charge of a non-commissioned officer to Washington, D. C., with a view to his admission to the Government Hospital for the Insane (S. O. 41, March 15, D. E.)

4TH ARTILLERY.—Col. W. H. French.—Headquarters and B. D. H. Presidio, Cal.; E. Angel Island, Cal.; C. L. Alcatraz Island, Cal.; M. Fort Stevens, Or.; G. Fort Canby, Wash. T.; I. Fort Monroe, Va.; A. K. Fort Point, Cal.; F. Point San Jose, Cal.

Detached Service.—The C. O. of the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., was ordered to send to Vancouver Bks., W. T., by the steamer sailing from San Francisco, Cal., for Portland, Ore., on Feb. 26, in charge of 1st Lieut. Edward S. Chapin, all the enlisted men at his post for companies stationed at Camp Howard, Forts Cour d'Alene and Lapwai, I. T.; Camp Chelan, Fort Canby, Colville, Townsend, Walla Walla, and Vancouver Bks., W. T., and Forts Harney and Stevens, Ore. Having completed this duty Lieut. Chapin will report to the C. O. Dept. of Columbia for further orders (S. O. 24, Feb. 25, M. D. P.)

2d Lieut. William B. Gordon, under authority of the General of the Army, will proceed, via the Isthmus of Panama, on the steamer sailing from San Francisco on March 4, to San Diego Bks., Cal., for the purpose of inspecting the rifle range at that post. He will also examine the immediate vicinity of the post and recommend to the C. O. the best site for a rifle range, should there be in his opinion a better site for a rifle range than the one now in use, taking into consideration the light, the prevailing winds, etc., and report what is necessary to perfect it. The range should be of such convenient access, and present so many targets that the day's practice can be easily conducted within an hour (S. O. 26, March 1, M. D. P.)

1st Lieut. Samuel R. Jones was ordered to proceed, by the steamer sailing from San Francisco on March 4, to San Diego Bks., Cal., for the purpose of inspecting the rifle range at that post. He will also examine the immediate vicinity of the post and recommend to the C. O. the best site for a rifle range, should there be in his opinion a better site for a rifle range than the one now in use, taking into consideration the light, the prevailing winds, etc., and report what is necessary to perfect it. The range should be of such convenient access, and present so many targets that the day's practice can be easily conducted within an hour (S. O. 26, March 1, M. D. P.)

Leave Extended.—1st Lieut. C. A. L. Totten, seven days (S. O. 41, March 15, D. E.)

Military Instruction.—On the return of Regimental Headquarters to the Presidio, and with a view to military instruction and discipline, the batteries of the 4th Art. at Fort Point and Fort Point San Jose will be under the immediate orders of the Colonel of the regiment, in the same manner and to the same extent as the batteries at Regimental Headquarters. The Colonel of the regiment will call for such reports and give such orders to these batteries as may be necessary to carry this order into effect, and will, as occasion requires, institute Regimental Courts for the trial of offences of which they have cognizance, and when necessary for military instruction he will assemble the batteries, or such portions as he may find necessary, at Fort Point and at the Presidio (S. O. 26, March 1, M. D. P.)

Non-Com. Officers.—Sergt. Frederick Frankell, Co. M, is transferred as Private to Co. E. He will join his company without delay (S. O. 28, March 5, M. D. P.)

Enlisted Men.—Private Edward Fitzgerald, Bat. F, now with his command, is transferred to the 6th Cav., the C. O. of which regiment will assign him to a company (S. O. 13, March 17, W. D.)

5TH ARTILLERY. Col. Henry J. Hunt.—Headquarters and F, G, H, I, M. Atlanta, Ga.; A, K, St. Augustine, Fla.; B, L, Fort Barrancas, Fla.; D, E, Key West, Fla.; C, Fort Monroe, Fla.

G. C.-M. Service.—2d Lieut. John M. Baldwin, member, G. C.-M. constituted by Dept. S. O. 28 (S. O. 31, March 11, D. S.)

Major G. P. Andrews, Capt. F. L. Guenther, C. C. MacConnell, 1st Lieuts. Paul Hoerner, G. N. Whistler, W. P. Duvall, members, and 1st Lieut. O. E. Wood, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at McPherson Bks, Atlanta, Ga., March 16 (S. O. 31, March 11, D. S.)

Non-Com. Officers.—Sergt. John Houser, Bat. I, is relieved from duty at the "Citadel," Charleston, S. C., and will join his battery at McPherson Bks, Atlanta, Ga. (S. O. 31, March 11, D. S.)

1ST INFANTRY. Colonel William R. Shafter.—Headquarters and A, C, E, I, Fort Randall, D. T.; B, G, Fort Hale, D. T.; D, F, H, K, Fort Meade, D. T.

2ND INFANTRY. Colonel Frank Wheaton.—Headquarters and A, B, G, Fort Cour d'Alene, Idaho T.; F, Fort Harney, Ore.; C, H, Fort Coville, Wash. T.; D, E, I, Camp Chelan, Wash. T.; K, Camp Howard, Idaho.

Tom Jones and Ayres Jones, of Gilmer County, Ga., are soon to be arraigned before the United States Court at Atlanta, Ga., where they are now in jail, for the murder of Lieut. McIntyre, of the 2d Infantry, several years ago. A squad of soldiers under his command was aiding deputy marshals to arrest illicit distillers, and one night McIntyre was ambushed and shot. The Jones brothers were subsequently arrested, and are now awaiting trial. They are long-haired, desperate-looking fellows, and attract quite a crowd as they march side by side from the jail to the court-house.

3RD INFANTRY. Colonel John R. Brooke.—Headquarters and F, G, Fort Shaw, M. T.; A, Fort Benton, M. T.; K, Fort Logan, M. T.; B, D, H, I, Missoula City, M. T.; C, E, Fort Fetterman, Wy. T.; D, K, Fort Laramie, Wy. T.

Leave Extended.—2d Lieut. Frederick Thies, one month (S. O., March 12, W. D.)

4TH INFANTRY. Colonel Franklin F. Flint.—Headquarters, Fort Sanders, Wy. T.; B, C, E, F, I, Camp on White River, Colo.; H, Fort Fred Steele, Wy. T.; A, G, Fort Fetterman, Wy. T.; D, K, Fort Laramie, Wy. T.

Leave Extended.—Lieut.-Col. John S. Mason, further extended ten days (S. O., March 17, W. D.)

Resigned.—The President has accepted the resignation of Lieut. A. B. Crittenden.

5TH INFANTRY. Colonel Nelson A. Miles.—Headquarters and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, Fort Keogh, M. T.

6TH INFANTRY. Colonel William B. Hazen.—Headquarters and C, D, E, I, Fort Buford, D. T.; A, F, G, Fort Abraham Lincoln, D. T.; H, K, Fort Stevenson, D. T.; B, Cantonment on Little Missouri River.

Leave Extended.—1st Lieut. D. L. Craft, six months, on Surg. certificate (S. O., March 17, W. D.)

7TH INFANTRY. Colonel John Gibbon.—Headquarters and A, D, G, I, Fort Snelling, Minn.; B, C, E, F, H, K, Camp on White River, Colo.

Enlisted Men.—Private Oliver Johnson, Co. F, is ordered to Fort Snelling, Minn., for medical treatment (S. O. 22, March 13, D. P.)

8TH INFANTRY. Col. August V. Kautz.—Headquarters and F, Angel Island, Cal.; B, H, K, Benicia Bks, Cal.; C, Fort McDermitt, Nev.; D, Fort Bidwell, Cal.; E, Fort Gaston, Cal.; G, Fort Halleck, Nev.; I, San Diego Bks, Cal.; A, Fort Yuma, Cal.

G. C.-M. Service.—Capt. G. M. Brayton is detailed a member G. C.-M. constituted by par. 3, S. O. 158, series of 1879, from Hdqrs M. D. P. (S. O. 26, March 1, M. D. P.)

Enlisted Men.—Private Charles Fisher, Co. C, now at Angel Island, Cal., will be sent to join his company, stationed at Fort McDermitt, Nev. (S. O. 25, Feb. 27, M. D. P.)

9TH INFANTRY. Colonel John H. King.—Headquarters and G, H, Fort Omaha, Neb.; A, D, Fort McKinney, Wy. T.; I, Fort McPherson, Neb.; E, Camp at Cheyenne Dépot, Wy. T.; B, Fort Sidney, Neb.; C, Fort Hartsuff, Neb.; F, K, Camp on Snake River, Colo.

Detached Service.—Capt. G. B. Russell, A. D. C., Inspector of the Dept. of South, will proceed to Hot Springs and Little Rock, Ark., to make inspections of the troops and posts; and will return via Memphis, Tenn., where he will inspect the money accounts of the disbursing officer, there stationed (S. O. 32, March 12, D. S.)

Capt. Edwin Pollock, A. A. Insp.-Gen. Dist. of New Mexico, will proceed to make an inspection of the post of Fort Union, N. M., and the Q. M. Depot at that place (S. O. 31, March 6, D. N. M.)

G. C.-M. Service.—Capt. William W. Rogers and 2d Lieut. Guy E. Beardslee, members, G. C.-M. Fort Sidney, Neb., March 16 (S. O. 21, March 10, D. P.)

10TH INFANTRY. Colonel Henry B. Clitz.—Headquarters and A, E, H, K, Fort Wayne, Mich.; F, G, Fort Porter, N. Y.; B, I, Fort Brady, Mich.; C, D, Fort Mackinac, Mich.

Detached Service.—Major J. J. Coppering, A. A. Insp.-Gen., will proceed to San Antonio, Tex., upon business with which he has been charged by the Comdg. Gen. Dept. of Missouri, and report to the Comdg. Gen. Dept. of Texas. Major Coppering is relieved as members of the Board of Officers to examine non-commissioned officers for promotion, convened by par. 9, S. O. 46, from Hdqrs Dept. of Mo. (S. O. 58, March 16, D. M.)

G. C.-M. Service.—1st Lieut. Edwin O. Gibson, member, G. C.-M. Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., March 22 (S. O. 43, March 17, D. E.)

Leave of Absence.—Three months, to take effect upon the return of the Captain of his company to duty therewith, 2d Lieut. E. H. Plummer (S. O., March 17, W. D.)

11TH INFANTRY. Colonel William H. Wood.—Headquarters and A, G, I, K, Fort Sully, D. T.; E, Fort Bennett, D. T.; B, C, F, H, Fort Custer, M. T.; D, Fort Lincoln, D. T.

Leave of Absence.—One year, on Surg. certificate, with

permission to go beyond sea, 1st Lieut. W. E. Kingsbury (S. O., March 12, W. D.)

Leave Extended.—1st Lieut. Alfred M. Raphall, San Antonio, Tex., from Feb. 7 to March 2, 1880 (S. O. 26, March 15, M. D. M.)

To Join.—2d Lieut. R. J. C. Irvine is relieved from duty at David's Island, N. Y. H., and will join his company as soon as practicable (S. O., March 11, W. D.)

12TH INFANTRY. Colonel Orlando B. Wilcox.—Headquarters and A, Fort Whipple, A. T.; B, K, Fort Verde, A. T.; C, Fort Apache, A. T.; D, Camp J. A. Rucker, A. T.; G, Fort McDowell, A. T.; D, H, Camp Thomas, A. T.; I, Fort Grant, A. T.; F, Fort Mojave, A. T.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. H. L. Haskell, A. D. C., will proceed to Tucson, A. T., under special instructions of the Comdg. Dept. of Arizona (S. O. 29, March 3, D. A.)

Enlisted Men.—Private John B. Todd, Co. F, will report to the C. O. 12th Inf., at Whipple Bks, A. T., for duty (S. O. 30, March 4, D. A.)

Private Randolph Petty, Co. A, is detailed on extra duty in the Q. M. Dept., and will report to the Depot Mo. Whipple Depot, A. T., for duty (S. O. 31, March 5, D. A.)

13TH INFANTRY. Colonel Luther P. Bradley.—Headquarters and A, D, H, I, Jackson Barracks, La.; B, G, Mount Vernon, La.; C, E, Little Rock Bks, Ark.; F, Newport Bks, Ky.

14TH INFANTRY. Col. John E. Smith.—Headquarters and D, E, F, H, I, K, Fort Douglas, Utah; A, Fort Hall, Idaho; B, C, G, Fort Cameron, U. T.

Ute Expedition.

Non-Com. Officers.—Corpl. Lewis Beasley, Co. E, will return to his station at Fort Douglas, via Toledo, Ohio, with permission to delay fifteen days en route (S. O., March 11, W. D.)

15TH INFANTRY. Colonel George P. Buell.—Headquarters and D, E, F, Fort Wingate, N. M.; F, Fort Union, N. M.; E, Fort Bayard, N. M.; C, Fort Stanton, N. M.; B, I, Fort Lewis, Colo.; A, G, Fort Bliss, Tex.; H, Fort Marcy, N. M.

* At Camp on San Juan River, Colo. (an out-post of Fort Wingate, N. M.)

Recruits.—A detachment of sixty recruits for the 15th Inf. left David's Island, N. Y. H., in charge of Capt. J. T. Haskell, 23d Inf., March 17, for Santa Fe, via Columbus Bks, O., where they were joined by a similar detachment from that depot for the same regiment.

16TH INFANTRY. Colonel G. Pennypacker.—Headqrs. A, C, H, Fort Riley, Kas.; E, I, Fort Reno, Ind. T.; B, K, Fort Sill, Ind. T.; F, G, Fort Wallace, Kas.; D, Fort Gibson, I. T.

* Ute Expedition.

* On detached service in Indian Territory.

Promotion.—1st Lieut. Henry C. Ward, R. Q. M., to be Captain, vice Fletcher, promoted, which carries him to Co. E, Fort Reno, I. T. (S. O. 58, March 15, D. M.)

17TH INFANTRY. Colonel Thomas L. Crittenden.—Headquarters and B, D, H, I, Fort Yates, D. T.; C, Fort Totten, D. T.; G, Fort Lincoln, D. T.; A, F, Fort Sill, D. T.; E, K, Fort Peck, D. T.

Assignment to Duty.—2d Lieut. William T. Wood is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Illinois Industrial University, Champaign, Ill. (S. O., March 11, W. D.)

18TH INFANTRY. Colonel Thomas H. Ruger.—Headquarters and A, B, C, E, F, K, Fort Assiniboin, Montana; G, H, Fort Shaw, M. T.; I, Fort Logan, Mont. T.; D, Fort Ellis, Mont. T.

Assignment to Duty.—2d Lieut. William T. Wood is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Illinois Industrial University, Champaign, Ill. (S. O., March 11, W. D.)

19TH INFANTRY. Colonel Charles H. Smith.—Headquarters and B, D, E, F, H, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; A, K, Fort Lyon, C. T.; C, G, I, Fort Dodge, Kas.

* Ute Expedition.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. John A. Payne, 19th Inf., will proceed from Fort Leavenworth to Newton, Kas., in time to meet at that point a detachment of recruits for the 4th Cav. which will leave Jefferson Bks, Mo., on March 18, and conduct them to Wellington, Kas., where he will turn them over to the officer sent from Fort Reno to receive them, and then return to his station (S. O. 54, March 10, D. M.)

1st Lieut. John G. Leaf is detailed a member of the Board of Officers to examine non-commissioned officers for promotion, convened by par. 9, S. O. 46, from Hdqrs Dept. of Missouri (S. O. 58, March 15, D. M.)

Rejoin.—1st Lieut. George K. Spencer will return to the station of his company, Fort Garland, Colo. (S. O. 55, March 11, D. M.)

Non-Com. Officers.—The C. O. of Fort Garland, Colo., will grant a furlough for four months, with permission to go beyond sea, to Sergt. Bartholomew Monaghan, Co. A, to take effect after his re-enlistment, March 19, 1880 (S. O. 57, March 13, D. M.)

20TH INFANTRY. Colonel Elwell S. Otis.—Headquarters and B, D, G, I, K, Fort Brown, Tex.; A, San Antonio, Tex.; C, E, F, H, Fort Clark, Tex.

G. C.-M. Service.—Capt. J. H. Patterson and 1st Lieut. Herbert Cushman, members, G. C.-M. San Antonio, Tex., March 12 (S. O. 49, March 9, D. T.)

Enlisted Men.—Private W. J. Clark, Co. A, will report to Capt. J. W. Clous, 24th Inf., for duty on recruiting service (S. O. 49, March 9, D. T.)

21ST INFANTRY. Colonel H. A. Morrow.—Headquarters and E, F, G, K, Vancouver Bks, Wash. T.; A, Boise Bks, Idaho T.; B, H, Fort Harney, Or.; C, Fort Klamath, Or.; D, B, Fort Townsend, Wash. T.; I, Fort Lapwai, Idaho T.

Change of Station.—1st Lieut. Daniel Cormean having relinquished the unexpired portion of his leave of absence in the interest of, and to meet an emergency in the public service, will proceed from Santa Barbara, Cal., to Boise Bks, I. T., for duty as A. Q. M. at that post. On his reporting, 2d Lieut. F. Jarvis Patten will be relieved theretofore and will proceed to Vancouver Bks, W. T., for duty at that post (S. O. 31, Feb. 25, D. C.)

Detached Service.—2d Lieut. Edward S. Farrow will proceed from Vancouver Bks to Fort Townsend, W. T., and return, on public business (S. O. 30, Feb. 24, D. C.)

Enlisted Men.—Private Charles E. Tomlinson, Co. K, is detailed on extra duty in the Q. M. Dept. at Vancouver Depot, W. T., as laborer, vice Private D. Brown, same company, relieved (S. O. 30, Feb. 24, D. C.)

22ND INFANTRY. Colonel David S. Stanley.—Headquarters and A, B, C, F, H, K, Fort Clark, Tex.; B, C, G, I, Fort Mc-Kavett, Tex.; A, Fort Griffin, Tex.; E, Post of San Antonio, Tex.

G. C.-M. Service.—Capt. C. J. Dickey, 1st Lieut. W. W.

Dougherty, 2d Lieut. A. F. Hewit, members, G. C.-M. San Antonio, Tex., March 12 (S. O. 49, March 9, D. T.)

Leave of Absence.—One month, to apply for extension of twenty days, 1st Lieut. W. H. Kell, Fort Clark, Tex. (S. O. 46, March 4, D. T.)

To Join.—2d Lieut. J. G. Ballance will proceed to join his company at Fort Clark, Tex. (S. O. 49, Feb. 27, D. T.)

Enlisted Men.—Private Gustave Fritz, having re-enlisted, is assigned to Co. E (S. O. 43, Feb. 27, D. T.)

23RD INFANTRY. Colonel Granville O. Haller.—Headquarters and B, E, K, Fort Supply, Ind. T.; A, J, D, G, I, Camp on North Fork of the Canadian River, I. T.; F, H, Fort Elliott, Tex.

Non-Com. Officers.—Sergt. Daniel Gallivan, Co. C, is assigned to duty at Fort Hays, Kas., and will report to the C. O. accordingly (S. O. 54, March 10, D. M.)

24TH INFANTRY. Colonel Joseph H. Potter.—Headquarters and A, B, F, Fort Duncan, Tex.; D, E, H, Fort McIntosh, Tex.; C, G, I, K, Fort Ringgold, Tex.

G. C.-M. Service.—Capt. J. W. Clous, member, G. C.-M. San Antonio, Tex., March 12 (S. O. 49, March 9, D. T.)

Capt. C. C. Hood, J. B. Nixon, 1st Lieut. J. S. Marsteller, 2d Lieut. J. J. Brereton, Theodore Decker, members, and 1st Lieut. Henry Wygant, J.-A. of G. C.-M. Fort Duncan, Tex., March 15 (S. O. 51, March 11, D. T.)

Enlisted Men.—Privates James Wade and Benjamin Burge, having re-enlisted, they are assigned to Co. E (S. O. 49, March 9, D. T.)

Recruits.—The C. O. Dist. of the Rio Grande will forward certain recruits for the 24th Inf. from Fort Brown to Fort Ringgold, Tex., there to be assigned by the post commander (S. O. 46, March 4, D. T.)

25TH INFANTRY. Colonel George L. Andrews.—Headquarters and E, H, I, Fort Davis, Tex.; B, C, D, F, Fort Stockton, Tex.; A, G, K, Fort Concho, Tex.

G. C.-M. Service.—1st Lieut. J. C. Ord, A. D. C., member, G. C.-M. San Antonio, Tex., March 12 (S. O. 49, March 9, D. T.)

Leave Extended.—1st Lieut. Henry H. Landon, further extended to June 1, 1880 (S. O., March 12, W. D.)

A despatch from Bismarck, dated March 13, reports a robbery at Fort A. Lincoln of a quantity of coffee and tobacco. Indian scouts were put on the trail of the robbers, and the goods, but not the thieves, were found near Bismarck.

The Q. M. Dept. will send to Camp Thomas, A. T., in charge of Scout Archibald McIntosh and one enlisted man, the Gatling gun, with the Madigan packing outfit, now at Whipple Depot, A. T. (S. O. 30, March 4, D. A.)

Enlisted Men.—All enlisted men now at Vancouver Bks, W. T., belonging to the companies comprising the garrison of Fort Townsend, W. T., will be sent, under the orders of the C. O. Vancouver Bks, to their respective companies (S. O. 30, Feb. 24, D. C.)

Pay of General Service Detachment.—G. O. 109, series of 1879, from the Adj't.-Gen'l's Office, having been revoked, the orders and instructions existing prior thereto will govern as to the pay and allowances of the General Service Detachment at Hdqrs Dept. of Columbia (S. O. 31, Feb. 25, D. C.)

General Service Detachment.—Private George W. Collins, Co. H, 14th Inf.; Private William Meigan, Co. F, 4th Art., and Private Andrew Carter, Co. C, 1st Cav., prisoners undergoing sentence of General Court-martial at Alcatraz Island, Cal., are transferred to the General Service U. S. Army (S. O. 25, Feb. 27, M. D. P.)

Private Anton Gehring, Provost Guard, General Service, now at the Military Prison, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., is transferred to Co. F, 4th Cav., stationed at Fort Sill, Ind. T. (S. O. 31, 11, W. D.)

Recruit Thomas S. P. Jolliffe, General Service, now supposed to be at the recruiting rendezvous, No. 1221 H street, Washington, D. C., is assigned to Bat. A, 3d Art., and will be forwarded to Fort Monroe, Va. (S. O., March 13, W. D.)

Decision.—Ordnance Office, War Department, Washington, February 5, 1880. . . . Extra-duty pay cannot be given a soldier detailed as an acting Ordnance Sergeant; the detail must be as a laborer or mechanic, and pay can only be allowed for the number of working days actually employed.

By order of the Chief of Ordnance: S. C. Lyroad, Major of Ordnance.

General Courts-Martial.—At McPherson Bks, Atlanta, Ga., March 16. Detail: Seven officers of the 5th Art.

At Fort Sidney, Neb., March 16. Detail: Major C. H. Carleton, 3d Cav.; Capt. J. H. Belcher, A. Q. M.; two officers of the 9th Inf., and three of the 5th Cav.

At Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., March 22. Detail: Capt. Henry G. Litchfield, 2d Art.; five officers of the 1st Art.; 1st Lieut. Edwin O. Gibson, 10th Inf., and Asst. Surg. Blair D. Taylor, M. D.

At San Antonio, Tex., March 12. Detail: Three officers of the 22d Inf.; two of the 20th Inf.; Capt. J. W. Clous, 24th Inf.; 1st Lieut. H. Gifford, 2d Art.

At Fort Duncan, Tex., March 15. Detail: Six officers of the 24th Inf., and two of the 8th Cav.

Social Inspectors Appointed.—Col. Frank Wheaton

SOME PERSONAL ITEMS.

We received a report last week that Abram G. Verplanck, late Brevet Major U. S. A., and 1st Lieutenant of the 3d U. S. Artillery, dismissed by sentence of a General Court-martial, had been found dead in his bed at the National Hotel, at Washington. We were not able to verify the report up to the time we went to press, but we have since learned that it was correct. Major Verplanck's death, which occurred on Monday morning, March 7, is ascribed to heart disease. He was buried in Buffalo, Friday, March 12. It is said he was in Washington, making efforts to be restored to the Army. Mr. Verplanck entered the service October 5, 1861, as a 2d Lieut. of the 11th New York Volunteers, promoted 1st Lieutenant April 1, 1862, was 1st Lieutenant of the 14th New York Artillery September 12, 1864, mustered out August 26, 1865, appointed 2d Lieutenant of the 3d U. S. Artillery February 23, 1866, promoted 1st Lieutenant August 18, 1866. He received brevets as follows: Brevet Captain of March 13, 1865, "for faithful and meritorious services during the Georgia and Carolina campaigns;" Brevet Captain U. S. Army, March 2, 1867, "for gallant and meritorious services during the campaign of Atlanta," and Brevet Major "for gallant and meritorious services during Major General Sherman's campaigns in Georgia and South and North Carolina."

AMONG the Americans in Paris who were present at the second ball of the season, given on the 26th of February, by the President of the Republic and Madame Grévy, at the Palais d'Elysée, appear the names of General Fairchild, minister to Spain; Mr. R. R. Hilt, chargé d'affaires at Paris; Surgeon John Moore, U. S. Army, Mrs. Moore, and Miss Moore; Captain Stephen P. Jocelyn, 21st Infantry; Lieut. Wm. H. Bixby, Corps of Engineers, and Paymaster Looker, of the Navy.

OF Ex-Surgeon-General William A. Hammond, Forney's *Progress* says: Since his retirement from the public service in 1864 he has lived in New York city, practicing his profession, his specialty being the treatment of nervous diseases. His success has been something phenomenal; his practice is enormous and choice, his income princely; his residence on West Fifty-fourth street, near Fifth avenue, one of the most elegant in the metropolis.

GEN. HENRY M. NAGLE, a graduate of the Military Academy, who commanded a brigade in the Army of the Potomac, is now devoting himself to vine growing on his great estate at San Jose, Cal., and the production of an American brandy, of which the Commissioner of Agriculture says: "Thanks to your persistent energy and determination, we may now say that American brandy is not excelled by any in bouquet flavor or purity."

We learn that Mr. G. Morris, formerly a master in the U. S. Navy, has recently been elected Grandmaster of the Ancient Order of United States Workmen for Illinois—a beneficiary organization. Mr. Morris is one of Farragut's veterans, and appears to have done gallant service during the late war.

THE engagement of Lieut. Henry Whiting, Marine Corps, son of Commodore Whiting, to Miss Bessie D. Welch, of Buffalo, N. Y., is reported. Miss Welch is a niece of Capt. Thos. L. Brent, U. S. Army.

A CORRESPONDENT informs us of the formation of an "Army Catholic Library Association," with Gen. John Newton, U. S. A., as president, the object apparently being to further the circulation in the Army of moral and religious publications. Our correspondent shows the importance of such a work in view of the injurious tendency of much of the current literature, and commends the association to the good will of the Service.

GEN. A. J. PERRY, Chief Quartermaster of the Military Division of the Atlantic, who has been absent for some weeks on duty in the South, returned this week to Governor's Island. Surg. J. M. Cuyler, the Medical Director of the Division, absent in the South, is expected to return in a few days.

COL. H. A. MORROW, 21st Inf., lectured on the Mexican war at the Oak Grove Theatre, Vancouver, Ore., Friday evening, Feb. 27.

CAPT. O. W. POLLACK, 23d Inf., was in Vancouver, Ore., Feb. 16, on leave of absence. A petition, says the *East Oregonian*, was circulated in that town last week and signed by all who had the opportunity, asking that Capt. E. Miles and Lt. E. S. Farrow be promoted in the Service for meritorious work fighting Indians on the reservation about four miles from that place, and protecting their property and lives.

THE friends of Capt. Thos. L. Brent, U. S. A., will share the deep regret with which we learn that his malady has resulted in the loss of the sight of his remaining eye. Captain Brent, who is the brother-in-law of Gen. O. M. Poe, of Gen. Sherman's staff, was some years since injured by his horse falling upon him, and has since suffered from various ailments resulting from an injury to the spine.

COL. CRAIGHILL, of the Army Engineer Corps, appeared, by request, March 11, before the sub-committee of the House Committee on Railways and Canals, to give information in regard to the proposed ship canal to connect the waters of the Chesapeake and Delaware. The Choptank was, he thought, the better route to defend, while the Sassafras route was shorter and cheaper. The Choptank route was much less subject to the obstruction by ice.

THE Little Rock (Ark.) *Gazette* attributes the invention of the "fifteen" puzzle to Dudley E. Jones, formerly of Keokuk, Iowa, but now of Little Rock. The game has been in existence, says the *Gazette*, for seventeen or eighteen years, and was very popular among the Army officers stationed in Keokuk.

THE General of the Army has the credit of having put an

end to the Hazen-Stanley libel suit, by a very emphatic expression of opinion concerning the further continuance of the controversy between these two officers.

A CORRESPONDENT writes that "the young ladies of Atlanta, Ga., seem to enjoy the presence of United States soldiers in that city, as three of them have recently proven. Lieut. C. W. Williams, of the 18th Inf., married Miss Overby, a niece of Senator Gordon; Capt. H. C. Cook, of the 2d Infantry, married Miss Thom; Lieut. F. H. Barnhart, of the 18th Inf., married Miss Sessions. Other unions are in prospect."

IT is fortunate that Gen. Thos. Kilby Smith lives in Philadelphia, and that the office of the JOURNAL is in New York, else there might be trouble for the compositor who, in our last number, transformed the General into Thos. Kelley Smith.

CHAPLAIN VAN HORNE, stationed at Fort Douglass, Utah Territory, has nearly completed his biography of General Thomas, and the work will soon be published.

THE New York *World* reports that the argument for Senator Logan's speech in the Fitz John Porter case was furnished by ex-Judge-Advocate-General Joseph Holt, now a brigadier-general on the retired list of the Army.

GEN. W. B. HAZEN denies, point blank, that he ever filed an application for the position of quartermaster-general, or any like position. "Before my return from Europe, in 1878," he says in a letter to the Washington *Sunday Herald*, "without my knowledge or request, several citizens, then as now, high in social and political life, recommended me strongly for that position, which they had a perfect right to do. It was done from friendship, which I have had the good fortune to enjoy a great portion of my life."

THE *Southron*, Gainesville, Ga., says: "There is a quiet movement on foot among officers and men of the infantry and cavalry forces to change the present line of promotion by something like seniority coupled with merit, of course, as it is now in the Navy. This looks to us to be eminently right and ought to be practiced. There does not seem to be any justice in a lieutenant of good standing in every way remaining in the same position for twenty or thirty years, while some other no better officer of only a few years in the line should jump over the old veteran and perhaps half a dozen more like him."

"WINFIELD SCOTT HANCOCK is," the New Orleans *Picayune* hinks, "the man raised up by Providence to bring peace to this passion-vexed Union, and to prove the selected instrument to attest the devotion of the American people to the traditions of the founders of the Republic." Discussing the same subject the Norfolk *Landmark* grows ecstatic. "This," it exclaims, "was the power—the power to protect the down-trodden—the underfoot as Milton puts it—this was the power that Hancock, close reader of the best masters, guaranteed to the people under his command—under his heel and the heels of his staff. We protest that, when we look at what others did in those days under similar circumstances, that, with Clive, speaking of himself, we can say of Hancock that we are astounded at his moderation. Nay, more and better, we have our faith in human nature exalted."

LIEUT. SEDGWICK PRATT, 3d U. S. Artillery, for some years past the quartermaster at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., has been ordered to a tour of duty at the Artillery School. He will be replaced at Fort Hamilton by Lieut. Edw. Davis, of the same regiment, formerly an aide-de-camp of Gen. P. St. G. Cooke.

THE following officers of the Army and Navy were reported in New York city during the past week: Maj. D. G. Swain, Judge-Advocate, U. S. A.; Capt. Charles Bende, 1st U. S. Cav.; Capt. T. J. Lloyd, 18th U. S. Inf.; Capt. T. E. Merritt, U. S. A. (retired); Col. J. N. Macomb, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A.; Lieut. S. C. Vedder, 19th U. S. Inf.; Gen. Cuvier Grover, U. S. A. In Philadelphia: Lieut. S. C. Vedder, 19th U. S. Inf.

MEDICAL INSPECTOR WILLIAM M. KING, U. S. Navy, died at Philadelphia, March 14, of which city he was a native. He entered the Navy as an assistant surgeon in 1858; was on temporary duty at Pensacola in 1859; attached to sloop Saratoga in 1860; on the storeship Supply in 1861; on the steam sloop Hartford, West Gulf Blockading Squadron, 1862-3; commissioned surgeon May 22, 1862; at the Naval Academy 1864; on the Wachusett, East India Squadron, 1864-6; on board duty in 1868. He was promoted to medical inspector in 1875. During the war he was present at the battles of Fort Hatteras, New Orleans, and Port Hudson, and at the capture of the Confederate steamer Florida. Shortly before his death he was appointed fleet surgeon of the South Atlantic Squadron, but ill health prevented his entering upon the duties. The funeral took place at Philadelphia, March 17, and was largely attended. He was a member of "M. O. L. L. U. S.," Commandery of Pennsylvania, which attended the funeral of a man.

A DESPATCH from Norfolk, Va., March 17, reports that Asst. Naval Constructor Wm. H. Varney, in charge of the Construction Department of the Navy-yard, was taken with a fit Tuesday afternoon while ascending the steps to the entrance of the building and fell, fracturing his skull. His life is despaired of. He is a native of New Hampshire, and entered the naval service July 29, 1869.

REAR ADMIRAL HOOD, C. B., in command of the Channel squadron, has issued a general memorandum prohibiting officers from visiting the gaming tables at Lisbon and notifying that any officers who may be found frequenting the tables after this order will be tried by court martial.

THE Atlanta, Ga., *Constitution*, of March 11, contains the following from Major Sidney Herbert, of that city: "Little Bertie Brown, the daughter of Major Wm. H. Brown, of the 18th Infantry, is only nine years old, and yet *Harper's Young*

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for February 24, contains a bright, though brief, letter from her, written at Fort Assiniboine, Montana. It is illustrated by a picture of the Indians in search of food around the fort, which shows that Miss Bertie is quite a child artist. Her many friends in Atlanta will be highly gratified with her first appearance in public as a writer and sketch artist."

IN reference to the St. Paul Loan Agency, which is advertised in the JOURNAL, Surgeon J. P. Wright, U. S. Army, writes us: "I regard Mr. E. J. Hodgson (the proprietor) as a thoroughly responsible man, and he has had charge of some business matters, in which I am interested, for some time past."

On the 1st of May next, Major Chas. J. Sprague, of the Pay Department, will be transferred from Washington to New York City, and Major Wm. Smith from St. Paul to Washington.

The ground of the claim of Edward Mauk to reinstatement in the 6th Cavalry, as 1st Lieutenant, is that he was illegally mustered out of service as supernumerary. Same for Harlow L. Street, late 1st Cavalry.

The Vallejo *Chronicle* of Feb. 28, says: "Surgeon George W. Woods has received orders (which he has been fulfilling) to attend to the *Independence*, in addition to the duties required of him on the yard. The physician for the *Independence* is now on his way to this place by way of Panama."

HENRY A. THOMPSON, who died in Baltimore, March 12, was a graduate of the Military Academy of the class of 1819. He was born in Baltimore, in August, 1800. On graduating at West Point he was assigned to the Corps of Artillery, and on the reorganization of the Army, in 1821, he was retained in the 4th Artillery, of which regiment he was the Adjutant for fourteen years. He resigned in 1836, just after he received his promotion to Captain, but he was in the employ of the Government for some years as Civil Engineer, after his resignation. He occupied many high civil positions in his native State, and for the last seventeen years he was President of the Bank of Baltimore, and the National Bank of Baltimore. By marriage Captain Thompson was connected with the old French families of Missouri, having married Miss De Mackiet, who was a connexion of the Lucas and Hunt families of St. Louis. Mrs. Thompson died nearly twenty years since, leaving several children. During a long and useful life Captain Thompson sustained a reputation for the highest honor and integrity, and no man in the country has more fully possessed the respect, confidence, and affection of the people of one of our greatest cities. Of the class which graduated at West Point in 1819 there are still four members living, viz., Edward D. Mansfield, formerly of the Engineer Corps, and John R. Bowes, Joshua Baker, and General Daniel Tyler, formerly of the Artillery.

BVR. BRIG. GENERAL WM. J. SLOAN, Colonel and Surgeon in the U. S. Army, died at St. Paul, Minn., on the morning of March 17, aged sixty-seven. He was the Medical Director of the Department of Dakota, and an able and efficient officer. His health had been failing for some time, and he was preparing to leave for the eastern coast, when he was taken suddenly worse and expired as we have stated. General Sloan was appointed Assistant Surgeon in 1837, from Pennsylvania, of which State he was a native. He was on duty almost constantly for more than forty years. He reached the grade of Surgeon and Colonel in April, 1877, and he received the brevet of Brigadier General in 1866 "for distinguished and meritorious services rendered at the different posts in the harbor of New York where the cholera prevailed." Many years since General Sloan married the daughter of the late Assistant Quartermaster General Daniel D. Tompkins, and sister of General Chas. H. Tompkins, Deputy Quartermaster General. His death will be sincerely regretted in the Medical Department and by a host of friends in the Staff and Line of the Army.

OFFICERS registered at the War Department for the week ending March 18, 1880: Lieut. J. N. Allison, 2d Cav.; Lieut.-Col. A. J. Perry, Deputy Q. M. Gen.; Lieut. Geo. F. Chase, 3d Cav.; Lieut. S. A. Wolf, 2d Inf.; Capt. E. B. Atwood, Q. M.; Lieut. C. H. Lester, 8th Cav.; Chaplain T. B. Van Horne; Maj. J. M. Wilson, Engineers; Brig.-Gen. R. W. Johnson, retired; Capt. S. K. Schwenk, retired; Capt. J. H. Gageby, 3d Inf.; Lieut. Geo. Le R. Brown, 11th Inf.; Capt. W. L. Foulk, 6th Cav.; Col. N. W. Brown, Asst. Paymaster-General.

A TELEGRAM from San Francisco reports that Lieut. Charles W. Jarboe, U. S. Navy, serving on the *Hassler*, at Mare Island Navy-yard, was found dead in his bed on board the steamer, March 17. He was a native of Maryland, and entered the Navy on the 26th of September, 1864, being promoted to lieutenant Sept. 11, 1873.

ARRIVALS at the Ebbitt House for the week ending March 18, 1880: Army—Lieut. J. N. Allison, Chaplain T. B. Van Horne, Capt. E. B. Atwood, Lieut. S. A. Wolf, Lieut. J. Pitcher; Lieut. H. Rowan, 2d Artillery; Gen. J. S. Brisbin, Capt. W. L. Foulk, Capt. J. H. Gageby, Gen. N. W. Brown. Navy—Master A. A. Michelson, Commodore J. H. Beale, Commander G. W. Coffin, Assistant Engineer L. W. Wooster, Master J. H. Bull.

CHIEF DOUGLAS's recent attempt to escape from Fort Leavenworth, by springing twelve feet from a balustrade, was gallantly frustrated by Sergt. Hubbard, of the provost guard, who happened to be in the way, and who stopped him, as he was moving for the hills.

THE *Pioneer Press* reports that Lieutenant Ezra B. Fuller, 7th U. S. Cavalry, having obtained leave of absence from Fort Meade, is on his way to the States, and will return in several months with a companion to share his joys and sorrows.

THE SERVICES IN CONGRESS.

A resolution by Mr. Dawes has been adopted in the Senate calling upon the Secretary of the Interior to communicate all information in the Department concerning the alleged killing by soldiers, in the office of the agent of the Poncas, in the Indian Territory, of Big Snake, a chief man of the Poncas, and what has been the action of the Department, if any, in respect to the same.

The bill, S. 522, in relation to prize money to all fleet officers, was discussed March 11, in the Senate, but laid over. As amended by the naval committee, it requires that in the distribution of prize-money adjudged to the captors, the third sub-section of section 4631, of title 56, "Prize," of the Revised Statutes, shall apply to fleet-surgeons, fleet-paymasters, and fleet-engineers, and they shall be entitled to the same share and upon the same conditions as provided in the said subsection in relation to fleet-captains, and that the act authorizing corrections to be made in errors of prize-list, approved June 8, 1874, shall apply to all fleet-officers, including fleet-surgeons, fleet-paymasters and fleet-engineers, for the time they served in the war.

A resolution that 1,000 additional copies of the Army Register be printed for use of Senate has been adopted by that body. S. 1267, directing the Secretary of Treasury to pay claim for beef and vegetables furnished by William Ward, of Norfolk, Va., to the Navy, and for hay sold to U. S. Army Quartermaster, has been passed by the Senate.

Senator Burnside, March 17th, introduced a bill to provide a permanent construction fund for the Navy. It was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

The following bills have been reported upon by Senate Committees:

Without Amendment.—H. R. 2769, from naval committee, to extend the benefits of the act of June 20, 1874, "to establish public marine schools" to Wilmington, Charleston, Savannah, Mobile, New Orleans, Baton Rouge and Galveston. H. R. 4439, from Military Committee, to remove disabilities of Sergeant P. F. Powell, 6th U. S. Cavalry.

With Amendment.—S. 1058, from Military Committee for relief of Walker A. Newton. S. R. 67, to authorize the Secretary of War to sell or lease to the Port Huron and North Western Railway Co. a portion of the Fort Gratiot Military Reservation, etc. S. 813, from the Naval Committee, to amend section 1402 of the Revised Statutes, relative to the appointment of assistant naval constructors.

The following bills, etc., have been introduced in the Senate and referred to committees:

Military Committee.—S. 1455, by Mr. Voorhees, authorizing the President to appoint John W. Hoffman, a 2d lieutenant in the U. S. Army. S. 1460, by Mr. Plumb, for relief of John Wagner. S. 1461, by Mr. Cockrell, for relief of Isaac Howell. S. 1462, by Mr. Cockrell, for relief of Sarah Collier. By Mr. Hamlin, petition of certain citizens of Maine, that Ordnance Sergeant Luke Walker, U. S. Army, be placed on the retired list. Petition of Colonel W. Merritt and other officers of the 5th U. S. Cavalry, opposing the restoration to the Army of Lieutenants Harlow L. Street and John W. Chickering and Captain Edward Byrne, late of the Cavalry. By Mr. Randolph, petition of officers of the Army, praying for the repeal of the law concerning payment by officers for fuel. S. 1472, by Mr. Voorhees, authorizing the President to appoint Charles Ogden Wood a captain in the U. S. Army. S. 1479, by Mr. Ferry, to authorize the President to appoint Ordnance Sergeant Wm. Marshall, U. S. Army, a 2d lieutenant of cavalry, and place him on the retired list. S. 1482, by Mr. Kirkwood, for the relief of Assistant Surgeon Morse K. Taylor, U. S. Army. S. 1486, by Mr. Ferry, to organize and discipline the militia of the U. S. S. 1487, by Mr. Booth, to restore the lands included in the Fort Reading Military Reservation to the State of California. S. 1488, by Mr. Kirkwood, to provide for promotion in the Army of the U. S.

Appropriations.—Letter from Commissary-General of Subsistence U. S. Army, representing the necessity, in the interest of economy, of purchasing subsistence supplies required for remote posts in the early spring months.

Commerce.—Report of Major W. E. Merrill, Corps of Engineers of Survey, of Green River, Kentucky. Report of Captain C. B. Phillips, Corps of Engineers, of Survey of rivers in Virginia, North and South Carolina. Reports of Captain A. N. Damrell, Corps of Engineers, of Survey of Mobile Harbor, Ala., and of rivers in Alabama, etc.

Committee on Pensions.—S. 1471, granting a pension of \$50 a month to the widow of Wm. Maxwell Wood, late Surgeon-General U. S. N. S. 1452, granting a pension to the widow of David Fairly, late 1st Lieut. 7th U. S. Cavalry.

The Senate Committee on Naval Affairs has decided to report favorably the House joint resolution directing a board to inquire into the condition of the double-turreted monitors and the propriety and cost of completing said vessels. The committee will recommend an amendment, providing that the Board (of not less than five nor more than seven officers of the Navy) may be selected from either the active or retired list, and may consist of officers of any rank, instead of being restricted to the higher grades of captain, etc.

Mr. Garland submitted the following resolution, which was ordered to be printed:

Whereas the bill for the relief of Fitz-John Porter involves many intricate questions as to the jurisdiction and power of courts under the Constitution and laws of the United States, which are purely judicial or legal questions; therefore,

Resolved, That the bill, with all the accompanying paper, be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary for examination, to report by bill or otherwise.

The Senate Military Committee, March 17, reported a bill, S. 1490, to complete the Survey of the Gettysburg battlefield and to provide for the compilation and preservation of data showing the various positions and movements of troops at that battle, illustrated by diagrams.

The House has passed the bill H. R. 237, directing the Secretary of the Navy to organize a Board to in-

quire into the present condition of the double-turreted monitors and the propriety and cost of completing said vessels. It has gone to the Senate, and been referred to the Senate Naval Committee. The Naval Committee has reported bills (H. R. 5046), to provide for experiments in movable torpedoes, and H. R. 5041, relating to the appointment of professors of Mathematics in the Navy.

Mr. Crapo spoke before the Appropriation Committee of the House, in behalf of his resolution appropriating \$10,000 for an expedition to rescue the crews of the two whaling barks now imprisoned in the Arctic Ocean. He suggested that the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to turn over the revenue cutter Rush, now in Alaska waters, for the expedition. The committee has agreed to report an amendment to the Special Deficiency bill appropriating \$6,665,000 to complete the payment of pensions for the year ending June 30. This will swell the aggregate to \$62,765,000, required to pay the pension rolls during 1880. The Pension bill for 1881, which has already become a law, appropriates \$32,400,000. It is estimated, however, that the next Congress will be called upon to pass a still larger deficiency bill on account of the pensions.

A substitute for Mr. Morton's bill to regulate the rank of engineer officers of the Naval Academy, was submitted by Mr. Whitthorne to the Naval Committee, March 16. Section 1485 of the Revised Statutes of the United States provides "that the officers of the staff corps of the Navy shall take precedence in their several corps and in their several grades, and with officers of the line with whom they hold relative rank, according to length of service in the Navy." Section 1486, explanatory of the above, it is proposed by Representative Whitthorne's bill to amend so that it shall read as follows: "In estimating the length of service for such purpose the several officers of the staff corps shall respectively take the precedence in their several grades, and with those officers of the line of the Navy with whom they hold relative rank who have been in the naval service six years longer than such officers of said staff corps have been in said service, provided that nothing in this section shall be so construed as to give to any officer of the staff corps precedence of or a higher relative rank than that of another staff officer in the same grade and corps, and whose commission in such grade and corps antedates that of such officer, and officers who have been advanced or lost numbers in the Navy register shall be considered as having gained or lost length of service accordingly." The committee directed that it should be reported to the House to be recommitted.

Mr. Johnson's bill to regulate the mode of purchasing tobacco for the Navy was reported to the House.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs has agreed to report a bill authorizing the Secretary of State to adjust the claims of the owners and crews of "the late private armed brig *General Armstrong*," growing out of her destruction by a British force in Faya, in September, 1814, and also authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay the same to their heirs, executors, administrators or assigns.

The following bills have been reported upon by House Committees:

Favorably Without Amendment.—From Naval Committee, H. R. 2788, to authorize the President to detail an officer of the Navy or Marine Corps as solicitor and judge-advocate-general to fix the rank and pay of such officer; H. R. 4787, in regard to dockage of private vessels at the Navy-yards of the United States. From Pension Committee, H. R. 285, providing for the increase of the pension of Gen. Ward B. Burnett; H. R. 2949, to provide for the payment of arrears of pensions to the widows and heirs of persons who died in the U. S. service during the Rebellion, or who have since died from wounds or injuries received or contracted in said service.

Adversely.—From Naval Committee, H. R. 875, for relief of John Slack; petition of Jesse Durnell, 2d class pilot, U. S. Mississippi Squadron, and H. R. 1356, for relief of J. H. Merrill.

With Amendments.—From Naval Committee, H. R. 281, to establish upon a permanent footing the professorships of modern languages and of drawing at the Naval Academy.

In the House the following bills, etc., were introduced and referred to committees:

Military Committee.—S. 747, for the relief of Harlow L. Street (restores him as 1st lieutenant of cavalry, with his former date of commission); H. R. 5091, by Mr. Osmer, to authorize the Government of United States to accept title to certain lands in Erie, Pa., to establish a home for indigent soldiers and sailors; by Mr. Ainslie, petition of citizens of Lemhi county, Idaho, for construction of a military road up Salmon River from Salmon City to Challis; by Mr. Upson, petition of Samuel Wallick, post trader in U. S. Army, for amendment of the law relating to post traders so as to afford the soldier the privilege of credits, and secure the post trader payment therefor; H. R. 5097, by Mr. Wait, for an appropriation towards expense to be incurred in centennial celebration of battle on Groton Heights; H. R. 5111, by Mr. Sapp, for relief of J. E. Huston; H. R. 5126, by Mr. Knott, to authorize the President to appoint John W. Hoffman a 2d lieutenant in U. S. Army; H. R. 5133, by Mr. Henry, for relief of Edwin Mauck; H. R. 5158, by Mr. Ketcham, adding cannon for soldiers' plot in cemetery at Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; H. R. 5197, by Mr. Upson, for relief of Asst. Surg. Morse K. Taylor, U. S. Army; H. R. 5214, by Mr. Downey, for construction of military wagon road from Green River, Wyo., to Yellowstone National Park, and to Fort Ellis, Montana; H. R. 5215, by Mr. Downey, for construction of military wagon road from Rawlins to Fort Washakie, Wyo.; H. R. 5223, by Mr. Cowgill, for relief of Jethro M. Boyd; H. R. 5243, by Mr. Slemmons, for inclosing graves of Federal soldiers at Monticello, Ark.; H. R. 5245, by Mr. Urner, for relief of W. H. Miner; petition of officers of 5th U. S. Cavalry, relative to restoration to the Army of certain ex-officers.

Naval Committee.—H. R. 5106, by Mr. Orth, for relief of Geo. W. Rodgers, late acting volunteer Lieut. U. S. Navy; H. R. 5132, by Mr. Talbot, for relief of Passed Asst. Paymaster Curtis S. Thompson, U. S. Navy; H. R. 5161, by Mr. O'Reilly, to authorize assimilated rank to warrant officers of U. S. Navy, known as ship carpenters; H. R. 5168, by Mr. Townsend, in relation to engineers in U. S. Navy; H. R. 5177, by Mr. Harmer, for relief of Passed Asst. Engineer John Lowe, U. S. Navy; H. R. 5179, by Mr. Harmer, regulating the compensation of Paymasters' clerks in U. S. Army.

Appropriations.—Letters from Secretary of War relative to purchase of subsistence supplies for Army posts, and to wagon road from White Bluff Landing to Camp Chelan, Wash. T.; H. R. 5205, by Mr. Brents, for construction, improvement, extension, and repair of buildings, roads, and grounds at Fort Walla Walla, Wash. T.

Patents.—H. R. 5181, by Mr. Robertson, authorizing grant of limited patents to Geo. W. Morse for inventions in fire arms.

Public Lands.—Letter from Secretary of War relative to improvement of grounds of Presidio, San Francisco.

The bill to complete the survey of the Gettysburg battlefield, and provide for the compilation and preservation of data, showing the various positions and movements of the troops at that battle, illustrated by diagrams, has been reported from the House Committee on Military Affairs, and placed on the calendar.

A resolution was adopted in the House, March 17, calling on the Secretary of War for information in his department in regard to the bridge being erected over the East River, New York, and his opinion as to whether said bridge is not an obstruction to commerce.

The House Committee on Railways and Canals agreed, March 17, to report favorably to the House Mr. Upson's bill to authorize the Secretary of War to contract with the San Antonio and Mexican Border Railway Company for the immediate construction of a railroad from San Antonio to a point on the Rio Grande, at or near the town of Laredo, for the purpose of establishing a postal and military highway from the United States military headquarters, at San Antonio, Texas, to the Mexican border. The committee amended the bill by limiting the bonds to be issued to \$12,000 per mile, instead of \$15,000, as originally proposed.

H. R. 4938, introduced by Mr. Fort, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, provides for an enormous increase of the number of pensioners. It authorizes and directs the Secretary of the Interior "to place upon the pension rolls, subject to all general laws and regulations, the names of all persons who served as officers and enlisted men in the Army or Navy of the United States, including militia and volunteers, for 100 days or more, or who participated in any battle, although they may have served less than 100 days, during any of the wars in which the United States has been engaged, including engagements with hostile Indians and actions of vessels of the Navy on the seas; and who have or, for any reason other than by their own wrong act or acts, become physically disabled or mentally incapacitated to labor or to gain a livelihood for themselves, and who have no means of support.

Testing Navy Ropes.—In the Senate a bill came up authorizing and directing the Secretary of the Navy to introduce into the naval service rope and cordage manufactured of cotton, according to the process of Thomas W. Dunham, of Boston, to such an extent as will furnish a fair test of the value and efficacy thereof as compared with the kinds now in use. Mr. Conkling asked what necessity there could be for a law authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to test rope to see whether it was good or bad; could he not test it without a law on the subject. Mr. Vance, who reported the bill from the Committee on Naval Affairs, replied that the bill not only authorized but directed the test. Dunham claims to make a cotton rope not subject to the objections heretofore urged against it by ship-builders, and as cotton is an important product of the country the committee thought it wise to encourage its consumption in this form if found practicable. The morning hour expired during the debate.

The next day, March 18, Mr. Vance moved to amend the bill so as to read "that the Secretary of the Navy be authorized and directed to introduce into the naval service, rope and cordage manufactured of cotton according to recent methods, to such an extent as will furnish a fair test of the value and efficiency thereof, as compared with the kinds now in use." The amendment was agreed to and the bill was passed.

Pension Bills.—H. R. 5051 grants a pension of \$16 a month to Mary E. S. Furey, widow of Edwin Furey, late ordnance sergeant U. S. A. H. R. 5062 grants a pension to Theo. Artz, late Co. I, 11th U. S. Infantry, for injuries received in Mexico. H. R. 2407 grants a pension of \$50 a month to the widow of Major-General Sam'l R. Curtis. (This bill was March 10, committed to the Committee of the Whole.) H. R. 496 grants a pension to the widow of Captain Christopher M. Harle, 14th U. S. Infantry, who died September 10, 1849, from disease incurred during the Mexican war. (March 10, this bill was committed to the Committee of the Whole, with an amendment dating the pension from the time of its application, September 20, 1871.) H. R. 4780 grants \$20 a month, arrears of pension from May 5, 1864, to July 14, 1870, to the widow of Alex. Haya, late Brigadier-General U. S. A. (March 10, committed to the Committee of the Whole.) H. R. 4499 grants a pension to Louis Groverman, a private of Co. C, 1st U. S. Infantry, in Mexico. H. R. 5171 grants a pension to the widow of Capt. John J. Guthrie, superintendent of life saving stations, who lost his life in attempting to save the crew of the U. S. S. *Huron*. Also to Mrs. Saxon, Mrs. Bell, and Mrs. Walker, whose husbands, now deceased, offered to assist.

Military Railroads in Texas.—Mr. Mills has introduced in the House a bill to aid in the extension of the Texas Central Road from the meridian of 100 deg. west longitude to the western boundary of Texas. The advocates of the bill claim this aid on the ground that

the lines will be valuable to the Government as the means of transporting troops and supplies to the military posts along the western boundary of Texas.

Pension Deficiencies.—During the House Debate on the Special Deficiency Bill, an amendment was made by a vote of 137 to 18, appropriating \$6,665,000 for deficiencies in pensions for the year ending June 30, 1880.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs, on March 17, agreed to make an adverse report on Mr. Ward's bill granting sea pay to volunteer officers of the Navy mustered out of the service under the act of Congress approved Feb. 15, 1879. The committee also adopted an adverse report upon Mr. King's bill to repeal the act relative to the apportionment of Cadet Midshipmen.

TEXT OF BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S. 1455 (referred to the Senate Committee on Military Affairs). *Be it enacted, etc.*, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to appoint John W. Hoffman a 2d lieutenant in the United States Army.

S. 1472 (referred to the Committee on Military Affairs). *Be it enacted, etc.*, That the President is hereby authorized to appoint Charles Ogden Wood, of Terre Haute, Indiana, a captain in the United States Army, to take rank at the foot of the captains' grade.

S. 1482 (referred to the Committee on Military Affairs). *Be it enacted, etc.*, That in order to enable Morse K. Taylor, captain and assistant surgeon in the Army, to have the full benefit of his volunteer service in determining his relative rank, the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to correct his present appointment and commission, so as to have the same date and take effect July 28, 1866, the time the original vacancy was created.

S. 1488 (referred to the Committee on Military Affairs), a bill to provide for promotions in the Army of the United States. *Be it enacted, etc.*, That whenever any first lieutenant in the artillery arm of the service shall have served fourteen years' continuous service as a first lieutenant in the Army, he shall be promoted to the rank of a captain of artillery: *Provided*, That the whole number of officers in the said artillery arm of the service shall not be increased beyond the number now fixed by law: *And provided further*, That all officers promoted to be captains in accordance with this act shall be assigned companies in the said artillery arm of the service, according to seniority, as vacancies shall occur in the rank of captains commanding the same.

H. R. 703 (as reported with amendments and committed to the Committee of the Whole), a bill to prevent the withholding of pensions from pensioners under the act of March 9, 1878. *Be it enacted, etc.*, That it shall not be lawful for the Commissioner of Pensions or any pension agent to withhold the pension due to any pensioner under the act of March 9, 1878, or any other act, because of any pension paid to said pensioner under any former act of Congress: *Provided*, That no pensioner shall be paid twice for the same service or receive more than one pension.

H. R. 4156 (committed to the Committee of the Whole). *Be it enacted, etc.*, That the provisions of the act entitled "An act for the relief of certain pensioners," approved March 3, 1879, be, and the same are hereby, extended to all pensioners now on the pension rolls or who may hereafter be placed thereon for amputation of either arm at the shoulder joint.

H. R. 4496, by Mr. Updegraff. *Be it enacted, etc.*, That the provisions of an act entitled "An act to revise and consolidate the statutes of the United States in force December 1, 1873," approved June 22, 1874, be, and the same are hereby, so amended that from and after the passage of this act every person entitled by law to a less pension than hereinafter specified, who, while in the military or naval service of the United States, and in the line of duty, by disease contracted or injury received, shall have lost the sight of one eye, shall be entitled to receive a pension of \$12 per month; and in cases in which the injury to the one eye manifestly affects injuriously the sight of the other eye, he shall be entitled to an equitable increase in his pension, not to exceed, in the whole amount, \$25 per month: and all those who, under like circumstances, have lost the sight of one eye, the sight of the other having been previously lost, shall be entitled to a pension of \$72 per month; and all those who, while in the military or naval service of the United States, in the line of duty, by injury received or disease contracted, shall have lost the hearing of both ears, shall be entitled to receive a pension of \$25 per month; and for any loss of hearing less than total deafness in one or both ears, they shall receive an equable proportion of the full pension.

H. R. 4913 (referred to the Committee on Military Affairs), a bill to provide for the detail of retired officers of the Army at colleges, universities, and other institutions of learning in the United States. *Be it enacted, etc.*, That for the purpose of promoting knowledge of military science among the young men of the United States the President may, upon the application of any college, university, or other institution of learning incorporated under the laws of any State within the United States, having capacity to educate at the same time not less than 150 male students, detail an officer of the Army on the retired list to act as president, superintendent, or professor thereof; and while so serving, such retired officer shall be entitled to the full pay of his grade on the active list. Officers so detailed shall be governed by general rules prescribed from time to time by the President. The Secretary of War is authorized to issue, at his discretion and under proper regulations to be prescribed by him, out of any small-arms or pieces of field artillery belonging to the Government, and which can be spared for that purpose, such number of the same as may appear to be required for military instruction and practice by the students of any college or university under the provisions of this section; and the Secretary shall require a bond in each case in double the value of the property for the care and safe-keeping thereof, and for the return of the same when required. Sec. 2. That all acts or parts of acts authorizing the detail of officers on the active list for such duty, or otherwise inconsistent with the provisions of this act, be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

H. R. 4934 (referred to the Committee on Military Affairs), to exempt the officers and soldiers of the Regular Army of the United States from certain military exercises on the Sabbath day. *Be it enacted, etc.*, That from and after the passage of this act it shall be, in time of peace, unlawful for any officer of the United States Army to order inspections, dress parades, band concerts, or other military exercises, except necessary guard duty and duty for sanitary purposes, with the troops under his command on the Sabbath day.

H. R. 4953 (referred to the Committee on Military Affairs), a bill to fix the rank of certain retired officers of the Army. *Be it enacted, etc.*, That any lieutenant of the Army retired from active service on account of the loss of a leg or an arm from wounds received in line of duty, and who has been in the military service of the United States fifteen years, shall have, upon the retired list, the rank of captain in the arm or department of the service in which such loss of leg or arm

was incurred, and shall receive the retired pay of said grade.

H. R. 4964 (referred to the Committee on Military Affairs), a bill for the relief of Captain W. J. Lyster. *Be it enacted, etc.*, That there be paid to Captain W. J. Lyster, 19th United States Infantry, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$677, as full compensation for his property destroyed by fire at Camp Supply while he was engaged on duty with his company in guarding the public property, and unable to care for or attend to his personal effects.

H. R. 4996 (referred to the Military Committee), "a bill defining the laws in relation to the allowances of certain officers for length of service." *Be it enacted, etc.*, That officers of the Army now borne upon the retired list, or who may hereafter be retired on account of disability resulting from wounds or injuries received, or disease contracted in the line of duty, shall, in computing length of service for the additional compensation provided for by section 1262 of the Revised Statutes, be entitled to include as such service the time they may have been borne on the retired list, subject, however, to the limitations of section 1263 of the Revised Statutes.

H. R. 5013 (referred to the Committee on Military Affairs), a bill to provide for promotions on the retired list of the Army. *Be it enacted, etc.*, That officers on the retired list of the Army shall be entitled to promotion, as their several dates upon the active list are promoted, in the same manner and to the same grades as they would have held if they had remained upon the active list; but such promotion shall not entitle them to any pay beyond that to which they were entitled when retired unless placed on active duty by order of the President, when they shall receive the full pay of their respective grades.

H. R. 5046 (reported March 10 from the Committee on Naval Affairs, as a substitute for H. R. 65), a bill to provide for experiments in movable torpedoes. *Be it enacted, etc.*, That the sum of \$50,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be, and the same hereby is appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for experiments in movable torpedoes, the same to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy.

H. R. 5047 (reported as a substitute for H. R. 464), a bill relating to the appointment of professors of mathematics in the Navy. *Be it enacted, etc.*, That hereafter no person shall be appointed a professor of mathematics in the Navy until he shall have passed a physical examination before a board of naval surgeons, and a professional examination before a board of professors of mathematics in the Navy, to be convened for that purpose by the Secretary of the Navy, and received a favorable report from said boards: and no person shall be appointed a professor of mathematics in the Navy who is more than thirty-five years of age, unless he shall have been continuously engaged in scientific duty under the Navy Department or in the duty of instruction at the Naval Academy from and after attaining the age of thirty years until the date of his appointment.

H. R. 5105 (referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs). *Be it enacted, etc.*, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to nominate, and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint and commission George W. Rogers, late acting volunteer lieutenant in the naval service of the United States, to the position and rank of lieutenant on the retired list of said United States Navy: he, the said George W. Rogers, having rendered faithful and important service in said Navy for the period from October 1, 1862, to December 15, 1869, when said Rogers was honorably discharged.

H. R. 5126 (referred to the Committee on Military Affairs). *Be it enacted, etc.*, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to appoint John W. Hoffman a second lieutenant in the United States Army.

H. R. 5132 (referred to the Committee on Military Affairs). *Be it enacted, etc.*, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized and empowered to reappoint Edwin Mauck, of Crisfield, Maryland, a captain in the cavalry arm of the Service; and that, when so appointed, said Mauck shall be assigned to the first vacancy in the grade of captain that occurs in the Sixth Regiment of Cavalry, U. S. A.

H. R. 5160 (referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs). *Be it enacted, etc.*, That the President of the United States is hereby authorized to give assimilated rank to the warrant officers of the Navy known as ship carpenters, as follows: First five years to rank as midshipmen; second five years to rank as ensigns; after ten years' service to rank as masters; and at the age of sixty-two to be retired as lieutenants. During the first ten years' service to be known as master carpenters; and after ten years' service to be known as chief carpenters in the United States Navy, and their names borne on the Navy register as such.

H. R. 5167 (referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs). *Be it enacted, etc.*, That the officers of the Corps of Engineers of the United States Navy shall have positive rank, and the title of that rank corresponding to the relative rank they now hold by law, in lieu of their present titles; and promotions in the Corps of Engineers from and above the rank of lieutenant shall be by seniority; and the President is hereby authorized to issue the new commissions required by this act: *Provided*, That nothing contained herein shall be construed to alter the laws regulating the present pay of the Corps of Engineers.

H. R. 5178 (referred to the Committee on Military Affairs). *Be it enacted, etc.*, That the compensation of clerks to paymasters of the United States Army shall be at the rate of \$1,800 per annum each (payable at the expiration of each calendar month), and that no paymaster shall be allowed more than one clerk: compensation for said clerks at said rate shall begin with the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1881.

MILITARY INVENTIONS.

The following patents for Military inventions have recently been granted:

To P. P. Brannon and Thos. P. Bunting, of New York, for a breech loading cannon.

To Julius Smith, Mountain View, N. J., for an electric fuse. The ends of the fuse wires are permanently connected by a metal clamp preparatory to their insertion into the fuse-case.

A "FLAG Officer" writes us as follows: "I echo what your correspondent, a naval officer on a foreign station, writes, viz., that the good people of the United States cannot imagine the humiliation we feel when we lie in a port surrounded by fine vessels belonging, some of them, to very inferior nations." I have felt that humiliation for my country—as regards our ships—not for myself or officers. We, like Mantilini, made the best show we could with the means furnished."

THE Springfield Republican says: "Every sign that family influence can interfere with the regular promotion of officers in the Army and Navy is a serious matter, because in the sure end favoritism breeds incompetency."

THE NAVY.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, President and Com'der-in-Chief.

RICHARD W. THOMPSON, Secretary of the Navy.

JOHN W. HOOG, Chief Clerk.

DAVID D. PORTER, Admiral of the Navy.

STEPHEN C. ROWAN, Vice-Admiral of the Navy.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE—Commander William N. Jeffers, chief; Commander Alex. H. McCormick, assistant.

Chiefs of Bureaus, with relative rank of Commodore.

BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING—Commodore Earl English, chief; Lieutenant Emory H. Taunt, assistant.

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION—Commodore William B. Whiting, chief.

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS—Commodore Richard L. Law, chief; Commander George C. Remey, assistant.

BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY—Surgeon-General Philip S. Wales, chief; Surgeon Adrian Hudeon, assistant.

BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING—Paymaster-General George F. Cutler, chief; Paymaster Chas. P. Thompson, assistant.

BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING—Engineer-in-Chief William H. Shock, chief; Chief Engineer Henry W. Fitch, assistant.

BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR—Chief Naval Constructor John W. Esby, chief.

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL—Captain William B. Remey, Marine Corps, Acting J. A. G.

SIGNAL OFFICE—Commodore Clark H. Wells, chief; Lieutenant Edward W. Very, assistant.

HYDROGRAPHIC OFFICE—Captain Samuel R. Franklin, superintendent.

NAVAL OBSERVATORY—Rear-Admiral John Rodgers, super.

NAVAL ASYLUM, PHILADELPHIA—Commodore C. M. McN. Fairfax.

NAVAL ACADEMY—Rear-Admiral George B. Balch.

FLAG OFFICERS AFLOAT.

NORTH ATLANTIC—Rear-Admiral R. H. Wyman.

SOUTH ATLANTIC—Commodore Andrew Bryson.

EUROPEAN STATION—Rear-Admiral John C. Howell.

PACIFIC STATION—Rear-Admiral C. R. P. Rodgers.

ASIA STATION—Rear-Admiral T. H. Patterson.

COMMANDANTS NAVY-YARDS AND STATIONS.

Commodore John C. Beaumont, Portsmouth, N. H.

Commodore George M. Ransom, Boston, Mass.

Commodore J. W. A. Nicholson, New York.

Commodore Peirce Crosby, League Island, Penn.

Commodore John C. Febiger, Washington, D. C.

Commodore Aaron K. Hughes, Norfolk, Va.

Captain George E. Belknap, Pensacola, Fla.

Commodore E. R. Colboun, Mare Island.

Commodore Edward Simpson, Naval Station, New London, Ct.

Commodore Thomas Pattison, Naval Station, Port Royal, S. C.

COMMANDANT MARINE CORPS.

Colonel Commandant, Charles G. McCawley.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

* **Iron-clad** : a. s., Asiatic station; e. s., European station; n. a. s., North Atlantic station; p. a., Pacific station; s. a. s., South Atlantic station; s. a., special service. The iron-clads *Ajaz*, *Condé*, H. B. *Scetyl*: (*at* *skill*, Lieut. Jos. Marthon *Leigh*, Lieut.-Comdr. Geo. R. Durand; *Mahopac*, Lieut. Wm. W. *Roddes*; *Manhattan*, Lieut.-Comdr. C. M. Anthony, are laid up at Brandon, Va.

ADAMS (p. s.), Commander John A. Howell.

Sailed from San Francisco, Feb. 4, under sealed orders. Papers report her at Mazatlan.

ALARM (s. a.), Lieut. R. M. G. Brown. New York. Propeller being repaired; will probably be ready for service in six or eight weeks.

ALASKA (p. a.), Capt. George Brown.

At Callao, Feb. 9, where she will probably remain until the arrival of the *Marion* or some other vessel. Captain Brown will be the senior officer on that part of the station during the absence of the flagship *Pensacola*.

ALERT, Comdr. Chas. L. Huntington.

Arrived at Yokohama on Dec. 31 from Kobe.

ALLIANOR (e. s.), Commander A. R. Yates. At Norfolk Navy-yard.

AUHUBLOT (a. s.), Comdr. Mortimer L. Johnson. At Shanghai. Repairs to be completed about April 1.

COLORADO, Capt. Bancroft Gherardi. Receiving Ship, New York.

CONSTELLATION, Commander Edward E. Potter. At New York.

Ordered to be prepared for sea, with all possible despatch, to carry contributions to Ireland. The following is a list of the officers ordered to her: Commander Edward E. Potter; Lieutenant-Commander Jas. M. Forsyth; Lieutenants H. B. Mansfield, Newton E. Mason, J. K. Cogswell, and Wm. F. Low; Master, S. L. Graham; Ensigns, F. A. Wilber and E. J. Dorn; Midshipmen, H. McDumbaugh, W. R. Rush, A. L. Hall, and N. J. L. T. Halpine; P. A. Surgeon, C. U. Gravitt; Paymaster, L. G. Billings; Boatswain, E. Bensall; Carpenter, Milton F. Roberts; Sailmaker, T. B. White; Levi P. Morton and W. C. Grace, of New York, have each offered to furnish one-quarter of the cargo. A similar offer has been made by the New York *Herald*. A number of other contributions have been received, exceeding her capacity, it is reported. If the extra contributions warrant it, a second vessel will, no doubt, be prepared for them. The *Constellation* was put into commission March 18, and will be ready for her cargo next week.

CONSTITUTION (a. s.), Captain Oscar F. Stanton.

Returned to Aspinwall Feb. 14. On receiving men from the *Pensacola* started for Hampton Roads, via Havana, where she arrived March 16, sent a boat ashore to deliver and receive letters, and sailed the same day.

ENTERPRISE (a. s.), Comdr. Thos. O. Selfridge.

Naples, Feb. 26.

To leave for Hampton Roads not later than 1st of April.

FRANCIS (s. a.), Pilot George Glass. Norfolk, Va.

FRANKLIN, Capt. Jas. H. Gillis. Receiving Ship, Norfolk.

INDEPENDENCE, Capt. Wm. P. McCann. Receiving Ship, Mare Island.

INTREPID (s. a.), Lieut. Francis H. Delano. New York.

JAMESTOWN (s. a.), Comdr. Lester A. Beardslee.

Sitka, Alaska.

KEARSARGE (n. a. s.), Comdr. Henry F. Picking.

Left Key West on Feb. 3. Destination unknown; probably Aspinwall or Vera Cruz.

LACKAWANNA (p. s.), Capt. James N. Gillis. San Francisco.

MARION (n. a. s.), Comdr. Francis M. Bunce. Montevideo.

MICHIGAN (s. a. lakes), Comdr. Geo. W. Hayward. Erie, Pa.

MINNESOTA, Capt. Stephen B. Luce. Apprentice Ship. Wintering at New London.
MONOCACY (a. s.), Comdr. Geo. W. Sumner. Shanghai.
MONTAUK*, Lieut. George M. Book. Washington, D. C.
NEW HAMPSHIRE, Commo. Thos. Pattison. Store Ship, Port Royal.
NINA.
Arrived at Newport from Boston March 8.
NIPSCO, Comdr. C. M. Schoonmaker.
Went up to the Norfolk yard on March 6. Orders have been given to prepare her to proceed to the Mediterranean for duty in the squadron of Rear-Admiral Howell.

ONWARD (p. s.), Lieut. Comdr. Thos. M. Gardner. Store Ship, Callao, Peru.
PALOS (a. s.), Lieut.-Comdr. Jas. G. Green. Wintering at Tientsin.

PASSAIC*, Comdr. Jas. D. Graham. Receiving Ship, Washington.
PAWNEE (n. a. s.), Mate Jos. Reid. Hospital Ship, Port Royal, S. C.

PENSACOLA (f. s. p. s.), Capt. K. Randolph Breese. Panama.

PORTSMOUTH, Lieut.-Comdr. A. S. Crowninshield. Training Ship. At Washington, under repairs.

POWHATAN (n. a. s.), Capt. Daniel L. Braine. At Norfolk.

QUINNEBAUG (e. a.), Comdr. Norman H. Farquhar. At Leghorn, Feb. 26.

RICHMOND (f. s. a. s.), Capt. A. E. K. Benham. At Hong Kong, Feb. 6.

Rear-Admiral Patterson has abandoned the intention of going to Siam, and would send orders to meet the *Swatara*, and direct her to visit Bangkok and Sarjon.

RIO BRAVO (s. s. Brownsville, Texas.) Lieut.-Comdr. Chas. F. Schmitz.

SARATOGA, Comdr. Robley D. Evans. Training Ship.

Left Washington March 16, for Hampton Roads. Will cruise in the Chesapeake and reach Hampton Roads first week in April. Will make her summer cruise to the Mediterranean. The following is a list of her officers: Commander, R. D. Evans; Lieutenants, R. M. Berry and Frederick Collins; Masters, G. F. W. Holman, Francis Winslow, C. D. Galloway, W. H. Slack, and H. S. Waring; P. A. Surgeon, H. E. Ames; Asst. Paymaster, C. J. Lewis; 1st Lieutenant Marines, M. C. Goodrell; Pay Clerk, C. A. Gibson; Boatswain, C. E. Hawkins; Gunner, John G. Foster; Carpenter, N. H. Junkins; Sailmaker, H. T. Stocker.

SHENANDOAH (f. s. a. s.) Capt. Robt. F. R. Lewis. Montevideo.

STANDISH. Left Newport for New York on March 8, and arrived on the 9th.

ST. LOUIS, Captain Joseph P. Fyffe. Receiving Ship, League Island.

ST. MARY's, Captain Henry Erben. N. Y. School Ship. SWATARA, Commander W. T. Sampson. Was at Port Said March 13, and expected to reach Aden, Arabia, April 5.

TALLAPOOSA (s. s.), Lieut. David G. McRitchie. Left Washington March 17, for Annapolis, Norfolk, and Navy-yards on the coast.

TOCONDEBOGA (a. s.), Comdr. Bartlett J. Cromwell. In the East Indies, on the way to Corea, Japan, and San Francisco.

TENNESSEE (f. s. n. a. s.), Capt. D. B. Harmony. At Norfolk.

TRENTON (f. s. e. s.), Captain Henry Wilson. At Toulon, Feb. 26. Captain W. W. Queen has sailed from New York to take command of this vessel, in place of Captain Wilson, condemned by medical survey.

TUSCARORA (s. a.), Comdr. John W. Philip. Left San Jose, Guatemala, Jan. 7, bound down the Central American coast.

VALDANIA (n. a. s.), Comdr. Richard W. Meade. New York. Is under repairs. Will probably be ready about May 1.

WABASH, Capt. S. Livingston Breese. Receiving Ship, Boston.

WACHUSSETT (s. s.), Comdr. Byron Wilson. Montevideo, Dec. 31.

WYANDOTTE*, Lieut. Conway H. Arnold. Washington.

WYOMING (e. s.), Comdr. Silas Casey. Naples, Feb. 26. Going to Smyrna.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

THE Spanish steam ram *Baricosito*, Captain Marcean, arrived from Havana at New York, March 17. She carries three guns, and her officers and crew number 159.

A COLUMN and a quarter of the Cincinnati *Gazette* ends this way: "This nation has no outlying points to be defended by a Navy, and no occasion for a Navy to guard the transporting of troops to a foreign point to attack or defend. What could a Navy do for us in war? Why do we want a Navy?" Dot settles it, eh?

ACCORDING to the *Verhandlungen*, the organ of the Berlin Geographical Society, Capt. Belknap, of the United States ship *Tuscarora*, has made the deepest sea measurement on record. In the North Pacific Ocean, at latitude 44 deg. 55 min. north, and longitude 152 deg. 26 min. east, Greenwich, he reached the amazing depth of 8,513 metres, or nearly five and a quarter miles.

THE Swedish corvette *Balder*, of the Kongl Flottan, or royal navy, commanded by Captain Chornmeyer, arrived in New York Harbor, March 17. She carries five guns, and sailed from Carlsskrona in the latter part of January last, touched at Portsmouth, England, and leaving Havana February 28, arrived at New York Wednesday morning, dropping anchor off Governor's Island, where an officer of the vessel at once landed.

A WILMINGTON, Del., despatch of March 12, to the Baltimore Sun, says: "In the Associated Press reports of Congress received here to-night, the statement was made that Mr. McPherson, of New Jersey, had said of the *Puritan* and other vessels of that class, that even if her armor was reduced thirty-seven per cent. she would sink as soon as launched. Mr. Johnson, superintendent of the Harlan and Hollingsworth Company, was interviewed, and said that no such trouble could be charged against the *Amphitrite*, one of that class of vessels, now building at their yard. To the contrary, it was thought that the armor was not heavy enough to give it the proper flotation, and that the addition of her turrets and guns was necessary to properly float her. He thought the same remarks applied to the *Puritan*."

The old cannon which was taken from the British ship

Moedonia, among the first guns captured by the United States, is to be mounted on the original wheels and set up by the monument in front of the town hall at Great Barrington, Mass. It has been in Great Barrington a number of years, having been brought there by George Ives and Charles N. Emerson. It lately came into the possession of John O'Brien, who was about to sell it for old junk the other day, when a subscription paper was started and the gun bought. It will be painted and properly mounted before being set up. The last time it was discharged was July 4, 1876, when, by a premature discharge, Charles T. Phillips was injured so that he died a few days later, and Charles Royce was so badly hurt that for a time it was feared that he would lose his sight.

THE House Committee on Foreign Affairs on Tuesday, March 16, instructed Mr. Cox to report the bill directing the President to pay to the government of Japan \$785,000, being the amount paid by Japan under the provisions of the convention entered into Oct. 22, 1864, between Japan and Great Britain, France, the Netherlands, and the United States, together with interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum upon each installment of the said amount from the dates of payment of the same by Japan to the passage of this act. The bill further directs the President, from the increase and accrued interest upon the Japanese fund, to pay to the officers and crew of the United States ship *Wyoming* \$125,000 for their perilous and meritorious services in the destruction of hostile vessels in the Straits of Shimonoseki, July 16, 1863, and to the officers and crew of the steamer *Takian* for similar services during September, 1864, said sum to be distributed according to the laws of the United States governing the distribution of prize money. The President is directed, after the payment of the sums thus authorized, to cause the amount remaining to be covered into the Treasury. The investment of the original amount of \$785,000 by Secretary Seward has caused it now to amount to more than \$2,000,000.

GEN. STOSCH, the chief of the German Admiralty, is at once an able strategist and an ardent reformer. Intrusted some years ago by the Emperor William with the management of the imperial navy, he energetically addressed himself to the task of improving the fleet, tightening its discipline, and introducing a new system of naval tactics, the offspring of his military genius. After profound and exhaustive reflection he came to the conclusion that it would be highly advantageous to the German marine if certain technological terms, which he held to have been hitherto incorrectly interpreted, should suffer a sea-change. Among these were the words "starboard" and "larboard." Gen. Stosch was prompted by the dictates of his inner consciousness to decree that for all time to come starboard should be larboard in the German navy, and vice versa; and it was so. The only concrete result to the Fatherland heretofore achieved by this notable reform has been the destruction of the *Großer Kurfuerst*, involving the loss of 200 lives and 6,000,000 marks; for having effected which remarkable feat, by the aid of Gen. Stosch's improvements, Rear-Admiral Batsch has been rewarded by appointment to one of the highest offices in the German naval administration.—London Telegraph.

COMMANDANT'S OFFICE, U. S. NAVY-YARD, LEAGUE ISLAND, PA., March 15, 1880.

Special Notice.

It becomes my sad duty to announce to the officers attached to this station the death of Medical Inspector William M. King, U. S. Navy, which took place at his residence, No. 315 South Fifteenth street, Philadelphia, Pa., on the 14th inst.

The officers of the Navy and Marine Corps at this station are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, which will take place from his late residence, No. 315 South Fifteenth street, Philadelphia, at 10 o'clock a. m., Wednesday, the 17th inst.

The uniform will be undress (caps, frock coats, blue pantaloons, and swords) without epaulettes.

PIERCE CROSBY, Commodore Commandant.

NAVY GAZETTE.

ORDERED.

MARCH 12.—Lieutenant F. S. Bassett, to equipment duty at the Navy-yard, Boston, on the 16th of March.

Surgeon J. A. Hawke, to perform temporary duty at Philadelphia in attendance upon officers not otherwise provided with medical aid, as the relief of Medical Director Shippen.

Pay Director A. H. Gilman, to temporarily perform the duties of inspector of flour at New York, in place of Paymaster L. G. Billings, detached and ordered to the Constellation.

MARCH 13.—Commodore John M. B. Clitz, Captain S. P. Quackenbush, Lieutenant George H. Weddigh, Master Hugo Osterhaus, and Ensign Samuel C. Lemly, to examination for promotion.

Commander Edward E. Potter, to command the Constellation.

Lieutenant Charles W. Ruschenberger, to the receiving ship St. Louis, at the Navy-yard, League Island, Pa.

MARCH 15.—Midshipmen Wm. R. Rush, Henry M. Dombaugh, Alfred L. Hall, Nicholas J. L. T. Halpine, Acting Carpenter Milton F. Roberts, and Sailmaker Truman E. White, to the Constellation.

MARCH 17.—Commodore Charles H. Baldwin, as member of the Light-house Board on the 1st of April.

Lieutenant Chas. C. Cornwell, to the training ship Minnetonka, at New London, Conn.

Paymaster Edward N. Whitehouse, as inspector of flour, etc., at New York, on the 1st of April, relieving Pay Director A. H. Gilman.

Passed Assistant Engineer Robert D. Taylor, to the Navy-yard, Norfolk.

MARCH 19.—Master John Downes, to the Wabash. Midshipman Selim E. Woodworth, to the Jamestown.

DETACHED.

MARCH 12.—Lieutenant Zera L. Tanner, from special duty connected with the construction of the Fish Commission Steamer Fishhawk, and ordered to assume command of that vessel, at Wilmington, Del.

Ensign Fredk. W. Coffin, from the Adams, and ordered to temporary duty on board the receiving ship Independence.

MARCH 13.—Lieutenant-Commander James M. Forsyth, from the Navy-yard, League Island, and ordered as executive of the Constellation.

Lieutenant Wm. F. Low, from the receiving ship Colorado, and ordered to the Constellation.

Lieutenant Newton E. Mason, from the receiving ship St. Louis, and ordered to the Constellation.

Lieutenant Albion V. Wadleigh, from duty at the Experimental Battery, and ordered to the Nipsic on the 23d of March.

Lieutenant John D. J. Kelly, from the Nipsic, and ordered to duty at the Experimental Battery.

Paymaster Luther G. Billings, from duty as inspector of flour, etc., at New York, and ordered to the Constellation.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Chas. U. Gravatt, from the Naval Hospital, Norfolk, and ordered to the Constellation.

Passed Assistant Engineer A. F. Dixon, from the Alarm and placed on waiting orders.

Boatswain Edward Bonsall, from the Navy-yard, League Island, and ordered to the Constellation.

MARCH 15.—Captain James H. Gillis, from the command of the receiving ship Franklin, at Norfolk, and ordered to command the Lackawanna on the 1st of April.

Captain Ralph Chandler, from the command of the Lackawanna on the 1st of April, and ordered to proceed home and wait orders.

Lieutenant-Commander Henry C. Nields has reported his return home, having been detached from the *Ticonderoga* on the 9th January last, and has been placed on sick leave.

Lieutenant Joseph N. Hemphill, from the Observatory, and ordered to the Constellation.

Lieutenant James K. Cogswell and Master Samuel L. Graham, from the Hydrographic Office, and ordered to the Constellation.

Ensign Frank A. Wilner, from the Nautical Almanac Office, and ordered to the Constellation.

Ensign Edward J. Dorn, from the receiving ship Colorado, and ordered to the Constellation.

Ensign E. B. Underwood, from the Tennessee, and ordered to the receiving ship Franklin.

MARCH 17.—Commodore Samuel P. Carter, as member of the Light-house Board on the 1st of April, and placed on waiting orders.

Commander Allan D. Brown, from the Naval Academy on the 6th of April, and placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant Henry B. Mansfield, from the Navy-yard, New York, and ordered to the Constellation.

Lieutenant Jerome B. House, from the training ship Minnesota, and placed on waiting orders.

Pay Director A. H. Gilman, from duty as inspector of flour at New York on the 1st of April.

MARCH 19.—Ensign Edward M. Katz, from the Jamestown, and ordered to return home.

REVOKED.

The orders of Lieutenant Joseph N. Hemphill to the Constellation, and to remain on duty at the Naval Observatory.

COMMISSIONED.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Robert A. Marmion to be a Surgeon in the Navy from June 3, 1879.

Daniel M. Guiteras and Avery C. H. Russell to be Assistant Surgeons in the Navy from June 3, 1879.

Charles W. Bush to be an Assistant Surgeon in the Navy from June 3, 1879.

Paymaster Edwin Stewart to be a Pay Inspector in the Navy from March 8, 1879.

Passed Assistant Paymaster Henry G. Colby to be a Paymaster in the Navy from September 6, 1878.

Passed Assistant Paymaster John R. Carmody to be a Paymaster in the Navy from October 22, 1878.

Assistant Paymaster John C. Sullivan to be a Passed Assistant Paymaster in the Navy from September 6, 1878.

Assistant Paymaster James E. Cann to be a Passed Assistant Paymaster in the Navy from October 22, 1878.

Assistant Paymaster George E. Baughman to be a Passed Assistant Paymaster in the Navy from March 8, 1879.

Charles W. Rae, Mitchell C. McDonald, George W. Allen, John Corwine and Eustace B. Rogers to be Assistant Paymasters in the Navy from March 8, 1879.

Passed Assistant Engineer George H. White to be a Chief Engineer in the Navy from November 23, 1878.

Passed Assistant Engineer Isaac R. McNary to be a Chief Engineer in the Navy from December 14, 1878.

Passed Assistant Engineer Alfred Adamson to be a Chief Engineer in the Navy from May 19, 1879.

Assistant Engineer James H. Perry to be a Passed Assistant Engineer in the Navy from April 26, 1877.

Assistant Engineer Wm. H. Nauman to be a Passed Assistant Engineer in the Navy from February 24, 1878.

Assistant Engineer Francis M. Ashton to be a Passed Assistant Engineer in the Navy from December 14, 1878.

Assistant Engineer Robert W. Galt to be a Passed Assistant Engineer in the Navy from February 24, 1879.

LIST OF DEATHS.

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Surgeon-General, for the week ending March 17, 1880:

Thomas Trueman, seaman, March 9, Naval Hospital, New York.

William McGregor, coppersmith, January 26, U. S. S. Monocacy, in the Wampoa river, Shanghai, China.

Henry Benjamin Hunter, corporal marines, March 12, Naval Hospital, Washington.

William M. King, medical inspector, March 14, at Philadelphia.

William Carter, carpenter, March 14, at Philadelphia.

VESSELS OF THE U. S. REVENUE MARINE, CORRECTED TO MARCH 11, 1880.

Names, Etc. Commanding Officer. Station, Etc. Guns.

Albert Gallatin, str. Capt. Eric Gabrielson... Boston, Mass. 2

Alex. D. Hall, str. Lieut. W. C. De Hart... Tom's Rr., N. J. 2

Alex. Hamilton, str. Capt. Joseph Irish... Phila., Pa. 2

Alex. J. Dallas, str. Capt. D. Hodgeson... Portland, Me. 2

Andrew Johnson, str. Capt. David Evans... Helsingfors, Man. 3

Commodore Perry, str. Capt. Douglass Ottinger... Erie, Penn. 3

Discover, str. launch. Engr. H. C. Barrows... Savannah, Ga. 1

E. A. Stevens, str. Capt. C. A. Abney... New Bern, N. C. 1

Geo. S. Boutwell, str. Capt. W. B. Simmons... Savannah, Ga. 2

H. Hamlin, str. Capt. W. B. Simmons... Boston, Mass. 1

Hugh McCulloch, str. Capt. E. L. Deane... Eastport, Me. 1

James Gutrie, str. Lieut. W. B. Randolph... Baltimore, Md. 1

J. C. Dobbin, schr. Lieut. Out of commission... N. Bedford, Mass. 1

John A. Dix, str. Capt. A. B. Davis... Mobile, Ala. 2

John F. Hartley, str. Lieut. H. D. Smith... San Francisco. 2

Levi Woodbury, str. Capt. S. S. Warner... New York, N. Y. 5

Louis McLane, str. Capt. L. G. Shepard... Galveston, Tex. 2

Manhattan, str. Capt. F. H. Pulsifer... Oswego, N. Y. 1

Moccasin, str. Capt. J. C. Mitchell... Charleston, S. C. 1

Oliver Wolcott, str. Capt. L. N. Stoddard... Townsend, W. T. 3

Pet. G. Washington, str. Lieut. W. C. Coulson... New York. 1

Report, sloop. Lieut. H. Herring... Chincoteague, Va. 1

Richard Knob, str. Capt. C. L. Hooper... San Francisco. 2

Richard Dexter, str. Capt. J. G. Baker... Newport, R. I. 2

Saville, sloop. Lieut. F. H. Newcomb... Elizabeth C. N. C. 1

Schuyler Colfax, str. Lieut. F. M. Munger... Wilmington, N. C. 2

Seach, str. launch. Engr. Jas. Fitzpatrick... Baltimore, Md. 1

Teach Cox, str. Lieut. J. H. Parker... Phila., Pa. 1

Thomas Ewing, str. Capt. Geo. W. Moore... Baltimore, Md. 1

Thomas Corwin, str. Lieut. John Brann... Astoria, Ore. 2

U. S. Grant,

tered sides showed broken and distorted plates, her ragged deck showed the track of many burrowing projectiles, with here and there the sign of a perfected penetration having been effected, but no signs were apparent to lead to the supposition that the efficiency of the vessel was in danger of being destroyed. The consternation, then, that came over those whose fates and interests were devoted to the vessel may perhaps be conceived when it was discovered that in revolving the turret the *spindle and pilot-house revolved with the turret*. The total derangement of the entire turret system was the consequence." Nevertheless, they went to work with such appliances as were at hand; and though the engagement occurred on the night of September 6, "on the morning of the following day, the expedients adopted were perfected, and the vessel was reported as ready for service!" This was rapid work. Perhaps some readers may think that the *Passaic* really was not ready for service. But she went into action again that day, September 7, at the head of the line, Commodore Rowan not having heard of the injury, and ordering her in, and commenced firing at 10.10 A. M., the engagement occurring in consequence of the *Weehawken's* grounding. She was only 750 yards off from Battery Bee, which had her in about target-practice range. She continued firing until 1.45 P. M. The number of hits, counted after the fight, which had left their mark on the hull and turret, or had taken effect upon some part of her equipment, amounted to fifty-one, which, for the time in which she was engaged, amounts to about *one hit in each four minutes of time*.

Commodore SIMPSON goes on to show how the severe injuries received in this action were also readily and adroitly repaired. The turret was hit 29 times, but no one inside was hurt, and the turret continued to do good service. He describes the method in which repairs were made, and the point that he sets out to prove is amply sustained.

A junior officer, in the same Review, discusses with a great deal of spirit and force the question of naval reorganization. He holds that building vessels wholly of wood for naval purposes must be abandoned, for the use of steam, with the damp and heating, ruins them too fast, and, besides, iron must enter into the construction, in order to get the proper rigidity for powerful engines. The monitors, if repaired and re-armed, would be good floating batteries; as they are now, they are worthless. He holds that the only ships to be built hereafter should be either the composite ships or the sheathed ships, and the former have the advantage of being cheaper and lighter. He describes, with particularity, our needs in this respect. We shall hope hereafter to return to this essay, for although radical and uncompromising in view, it is well worthy of attention.

Finally, Capt. TRUXTUN, in a very brief but pointed article, advocates light-draught vessels, in general of the *Tacony* idea. He says:

The days of ships-of-the-line are past; fleet engagements are no more, certainly for this country. But the point of consideration is, what kind of light-draught vessel are we to build for our home use? I suppose it will be conceded that the primary object of a man-of-war is to carry a battery; to do this, with the greatest possible efficiency, is to have a flat and amply wide deck on which to mount the guns. Up to the present time our ships are built and decks laid with a sheer and crown, utterly unfitting them for properly carrying and fighting a battery. If we are forced to import our silks, tea and coffee under cover of our guns, they would do very well; as it is, they now look like any other trade-seeking vessel. We send men-of-war to sea with a pivoted gun, mounted on the forecastle, that cannot fire ahead because of the stays; some also slide on a bar, but, as the forecastle deck frequently has a decided crown, the gun, after a few fires, is useless, by reason of the bending of the bar; the centre of the vessel is taken up by the fire and engine-room hatch, or the nest of boats, leaving so little room for the broadside battery that the men, when in action, are most uncomfortably crowded, and on a covered deck soon suffer for the want of air, while the sheer of the deck tends to throw the guns out of the centre of the port, a very fire. It seems to me, that we, almost insular, with our natural and artificial inland communication, require two classes of vessels for our navy—the first to be the American vessel, flat, level, broad beam, low rail, no head-sail outside the jib, head-stays easily unrove and capable of setting up on the bow, and, withal, able to go (outside) the length of our coast, entering all our harbors and ascending all our navigable rivers. This should be our home navy. The other vessels, for our protection abroad, should never be larger than the present third-rates, but with increased beam. The protection of our commerce on the sea is a cry belonging to the days of sailing-vessels. Experience has taught us the damage a swift steamer can do, and the difficulty of arresting her progress; so that it may be conceded that commerce in bottoms of belligerents will, in future, be unknown. The protection of our interests in foreign countries, by our men-of-war, has ceased to be thought of, save with irresponsible or semi-barbarous powers, where the small vessels answer every purpose. It is manifest, then, that we should build up an American navy peculiar to ourselves (which should include the torpedo), intended entirely for home service, yet capable of going to our West coast, if required. We have a good type to start with in the double-enders of the late war.

It will be seen from these examples that the question of naval construction is busily occupying the attention of our navy officers. There is evident diversity of opinion, but no greater than can be found in any foreign naval service; and, after all, there are some points, in

regard both to coast defence and aggressive warfare, on which there is general harmony of judgment.

We used to hear sometimes, during the Russo-Turkish, and also during the Franco-German wars, of enterprising Yankees who wished to "take the contract" from either of the belligerents to whip the other. Something of the same confident ingenuity seems to be apparent in a bill introduced into Congress this week by Mr. Ferndon, providing for the incorporation of Theodore R. Timby, Eliphilet Wickes, Chauncey Vibbard, Charles N. Morgan, James Richardson, Joseph Agate, J. Q. Preble, and their associates, under the name of "The Timby Coast Defence Association," whose business and general objects shall be "to promote peace among civilized nations by advancing the art of national defence upon land and water, and to that end to plan, construct, test, and establish a system of harbor and coast defence of sufficient strength and energy to render aggressive warfare impracticable." Every director must have the constitutional qualifications required of members of the House of Representatives, including, we suppose, the ability at all times to pronounce the mystic shibboleth "National Intelligencer." The stock is to be \$10,000,000, which is a bagatelle to the business in hand; and the country may at any time buy all the corporation's property, rights, and franchises by paying their actual value, "which shall not be appraised at a less amount than the par value of the capital stock then outstanding and fully paid." It seems hardly worth while, after this, for nations to go on with governmental plans of harbor defence when it can all be done by contract. No doubt the company would also agree, if necessary, to supply the troops to work the defences, and would carry on any wars that may be desired or required, within specified restrictions, say, not to exceed three (3) wars within each period of ten years under the contract.

A SECOND edition, revised and enlarged, of Commander Cooke's valuable and standard work on Naval Ordnance and Gunnery, has just been issued by the publishers, John Wiley and Sons, New York. In his preface to this edition the author makes acknowledgments for aid in the revision to the Naval Academy instructors and particularly to Lieuts. Soley and Duncan Kennedy. The book was prepared specifically for the use of the cadet midshipmen at the Academy, but it is capable of filling also a wider sphere. It takes up and treats in a clear and condensed way cannon metals, the different theories of gun construction, cast guns, built-up guns—American, British, French, and German—rifling, projectiles, gun-carriages, explosive agents, pyrotechnics, including fuzes and signals, gunnery practice, the motion of projectiles, and the operations of a naval brigade. All these subjects are treated in detail, the entire round of instruction falling under one or another of the chapters; and to them are appended Prof. Bashforth's tables of coefficients for the cubic law of resistance in the use of projectiles, tables of densities, and so on. The book is beautifully printed, and profusely illustrated with plates, those of the first four chapters being specially noteworthy for excellence.

"OUR INDIAN WARDS," is the title of an interesting work by Mr. George W. Manypenny, formerly Commissioner of Indian Affairs and Chairman of the Sioux Commission of 1870. The author writes on the humanitarian side of the question, and makes a strong appeal for justice to the Indian. He says: "We have taken from the Indian a country, the possession of which has placed us in the front rank of the nations of the earth. He has repeatedly been driven from the home that he loved, often been tortured and killed, but never could be made a slave. Let us then treat him as a man and companion; let us do as we would be done by, and lift the Indian out of the degradation in which he now is, because of the injustice he has suffered, and this done, he may not only be civilized, but made a useful member of society. For such a consummation all should labor constantly and faithfully." The work goes over a great deal of ground, commencing with the reception of the early explorers by the North American Indians and terminating with the recent Ute complications. As a contribution to our Indian literature it will be found valuable, and although we may not coincide altogether with the views of the author as to the methods to be pursued with our Indian wards, we give him full credit for his philanthropic suggestions. The work is published by Robert Clarke and Co., of Cincinnati.

A CORRESPONDENT, at one of the Western posts, writes us an interesting letter as to the merits of the blue canvas overcoat, submitted by Col. N. A. Miles, 5th U. S. Infantry, to the Equipment Board, which he

thinks the best adapted to the military service for the following reasons: 1st. Its military appearance; 2d. When unfolded it acts as a blanket—an essential for troops on service where the transportation and bedding are scant; 3d. Its comfort to the wearer, being loose across the shoulders, an advantage in riding, and the use of arms in action. It fits snugly across the chest, acting as chest protector; 4th. The cape or hood affords an excellent protection in stormy weather. To sum up, our correspondent deems it superior to the Buffalo overcoat, as it can be used in all weathers, serves so many purposes, and throws off the rain, while the present coat absorbs it. One little alteration is suggested—it should be open for some distance at the lower part of the back, so that the wearer could cover his knees while riding. As the writer speaks from experience, being on active service, the merits of Gen. Miles's coat should receive special attention.

A MEETING of French citizens was held last Sunday, at the rooms of the French *Cercle de l'Harmonie*, in New York, to see what arrangements could be made for a proper representation of France at the centennial celebration, Oct. 19, 1881, of the battle of Yorktown, in which she took so distinguished and important a part. M. Leon Chotteaum, who has represented French commercial interests in this country, proposed that an effort be made to induce the French Minister of War to send to this country a regiment of infantry, a battery of artillery, and a military band. This was approved by the meeting. No doubt the French navy will be represented in any event; and if also the army sends a detachment, the scene will be a vivid reminder of the invaluable services rendered by Count Rochambeau and Admiral De Grasse, without whose forces, in alliance with our own, there would have been no Yorktown to celebrate.

THE question of constructing a bridge over the Schuylkill at Walnut street, Philadelphia, having been submitted to the Chief of Engineers, Gen. Wright reports that "in the absence of a general law of Congress in regard to the construction of bridges over navigable waters of the United States, and in view of the fact that all of the bridges (four or five in number) over the Schuylkill River have been erected by State authority, it does not seem advisable that the War Department should take any part in relation to the bridge within referred to."

WE beg to acknowledge the receipt of a pamphlet containing the *projet* or draft of a law for the administration of the French army, proposed by President MacMahon and his War Minister, Gen. Cissey. The purposes are so wholly without analogy to any of those of similar law in this country that we need only note this somewhat singular scope and division of the *projet* by titles: Title I. General dispositions (arrangements, designs). Title II. Administration of the establishments and special services. Title III. Administration of armies, corps d'armée, divisions, and brigades. Title IV. Interior administration of bodies of troops; of establishments considered as such; of hospitals, ambulances, and military infirmaries. Title V. The "personnel." Title VI. The final dispositions.

THE agreement of the House Committee on railways to the San Antonio and Mexican border railroad bill will be good news to the Army officers stationed in Texas. The journey from the Rio Grande posts to San Antonio is now made in from four to seven days in the post ambulance. A seven days' leave gave no opportunity of spending any time at the Department Headquarters, which has always been rather a pleasant place. With a railroad to the border the trip can be made in a few hours, as the distance from San Antonio to Laredo is only about 140 miles.

BVT. LT.-COL. JAS. FORNEY, of the U. S. Marine Corps, at present on duty at the recruiting rendezvous, at Philadelphia, has published, in convenient, portable form, "Instructions for Recruiting Officers of the U. S. Marine Corps." The various duties of the recruiting officers, the requirements for recruits, tables of pay, clothing, etc., instructions for keeping the various record books, forms, etc., are given. The book will prove a useful help to officers ordered on recruiting service.

A BANDMASTER of one of our cavalry regiments writes to contradict a statement made by a correspondent, published in the JOURNAL of February 14, that bandmasters of regiments are not supported in their positions by regimental commanders and adjutants. It is inferred from this correspondence that each regiment has a different method in regard to its band, which confirms

our opinion that it would be better to have one general system for them all, and place them in a defined position.

"The Adaptability of the Gatling Gun for Naval Purposes" is the title of a neat pamphlet, by Lieutenant-Commander William Folger, U. S. Navy, issued by the Bureau of Ordnance. The writer says that "the employment of the Gatling in the recent action of the *Lord Cochrane* and the *Huscar*, seems to indicate that the importance of the machine gun has been underrated, and with the admirable weapon supplied our service, we should not be behind in the appreciation of its capabilities." The pamphlet is interesting and instructive.

The bill S. 1486, reported under Congressional heading as introduced in the Senate by Mr. Ferry, is the same as the militia bill introduced by him last year, viz., S. 1711, introduced January 27, 1879. It was published at the time in the JOURNAL. In its general scope it is the same as H. R. 4889, of which we gave a synopsis March 6. The selection of arms, etc., is left in the Ferry bill to the States; in the new House bill it is put into the hand of the Chief of Ordnance.

In regard to the decisions of the Supreme Court, published in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, of Feb. 7 and Feb. 28, a subscriber writes: "I desire to keep in my scrap book the full text of the two important decisions contained in the numbers above mentioned. I consider those two articles alone worth the subscription I have paid you."

In the new Navy Register, for Jan. 1, 1880, the names of the Chiefs of Bureaus are printed in the list of officers of their grade in heavy black letter, so that they stand out from the midst of their fellows, producing an effect upon the eye very much like that of a shout upon the ear. The innovation is a good one.

The Treasury Department, Second Auditor's Office, publishes under date of March 30, 1880, a useful circular for the information of soldiers or their heirs who may be entitled to bounty under the various acts of Congress relating thereto. It is divided into two parts: bounties to Volunteers and to Regulars.

We acknowledge receipt of the annual report of the Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering for the year 1879—a carefully prepared, stout pamphlet, whose chief feature, as customary, is its collection of illustrative plates, with the brief accompanying descriptions.

A subscriber of fifteen years' standing complains with justice of the conduct of some of his friends, not subscribers, who read his paper with great regularity, and have done so for years. They get it from the post-office, cut the leaves, read it, and then turn it over to him, or, if he gets it first, occasionally, in their eagerness, they peruse it over his shoulder. Our correspondent is not alone in this experience. We should say that his friends' appreciation of what is good is only equalled by their probably inexcusable neglect in procuring the enjoyment of it. People who really like the JOURNAL and depend on its coming, from week to week, are just the sort we desire to be subscribers as well as readers.

The Cheyenne Leader, of March 11, has these items: Capt. J. C. Thompson, 3d Cavalry, has returned to Fort Sanders from leave of absence. . . . Lieutenant Lewis Merriam, 4th Infantry, stationed at Fort Laramie, arrived at Cheyenne Thursday from a visit to the East. He is accompanied by Mrs. Merriam. . . . John B. Provost, formerly a scout under Major Stanton, during Gen. Crook's campaign of 1876, has recently been sentenced to five years at the Detroit house of correction by a Deadwood court, for killing a Mexican near Pine Ridge Agency, last fall. . . . The bridge over Snake river, at Bagg's ranch, will be completed by March 5. Major Mason will then give his attention to the Bear river crossing. Timber is more difficult to obtain on this stream, but under the Major's energetic management, a good bridge will soon be completed there. The road from Rawlins to White river will then be prepared for the spring rise. Supplies continue to go forward to the White river command, so that every thing will be in readiness for operations early in the season if necessary. Lieutenant Parkhurst, 5th Cavalry, has been appointed quartermaster of the command at White river. . . . Major A. S. Burt, who has been seriously ill at Fort Omaha for several weeks, is recovering slowly, and is now able to sit up.

The Arizona Miner, of March 5, says: Dr. Lightburne arrived yesterday at Fort Whipple and will assume charge of the hospital there, relieving Dr. McDonald, who has gone to Camp Mojave. . . . Generals Crook, Kautz, and Vernon have recently purchased the Rose gold claim, on Cave Creek. So says the *Sentinel*. . . . Col. Price, the commandant at Camp Verde, will be remembered by old-time Arizonians as one of the officers who, under Gregg, did more to subjugate the hostile tribes in early days than almost any man now living in the Territory. . . . The troops at Fort Whipple were paid off yesterday by Major Towler.

The Vancouver Independent, of March 4, says: General O. D. Greene, U. S. A., will lecture at the Oak Grove Theatre

to-morrow (Friday) evening. Subject: "Sketches of Army Life." . . . Lieutenant E. S. Chapin, 4th Artillery, arrived at the fort on Tuesday in charge of some recruits. He left yesterday for his post, Fort Canby, W. T. . . . Lieutenant D. Cornman, 21st Infantry, has relinquished the remainder of his leave of absence, and has been ordered to Fort Boise, Idaho, for duty as Quartermaster. . . . Captain H. H. Pierce, 21st Infantry, left on the San Francisco steamer this morning for Southern California, whether he goes on sick leave to recuperate his health. We trust to see him return fully convalescent. . . . Private Henry Robinson, of Co. C, 21st Infantry, was shot in the arm and severely wounded last week by an accidental discharge of his musket, which he was cleaning. Some comrade had, it appears, used Robinson's gun at target practice and had omitted to withdraw the cartridge. The wounded man was taken to the hospital and is doing well.

An Oakland, Cal., correspondent of the Arizona Miner writes under date of Feb. 22: "Gen. and Mrs. Kautz were on the boat on which I returned from the city day before yesterday, and asked many questions concerning Prescott and Fort Whipple. They both seem to have a warm regard for that country, and would like to live there again. The Headquarters of the 8th Infantry will be removed from Benicia to Angel Island on the 1st of March, a change with which they are quite delighted, as it places them within half an hour of the city by Government steamer, free of expense, etc. The General is interested in a mining syndicate, to operate in Arizona."

A CORRESPONDENT forwards a very lively and interesting account, printed in the Helena Herald, of a "German" at Fort Ellis. Bozeman was invited to send waiters, and responded with seventeen competent couples, exclusive of others who went as spectators or to enjoy the sleighing by starlight over the romantic river road. This last, judging from the description, must have been one of the gayest and merriest parts of the evening's entertainment. The writer, "Gallatin," proceeds: In due time we arrived at Ellis, and were escorted to the rooms of the Officers Club. In the ball room we found everything awaiting our coming, the chairs grouped in couples, attached by blue and scarlet fastenings, with a card attached to the gentleman's chair and his name printed thereon, and the band in their places by the music stand. Lieutenant and Mrs. Roe, of the 3d Infantry, led the German, and when we were all seated and the music started we began one of the most delightful Germans imaginable. The figures were beautiful and could not have failed to please the most exacting, and the appurtenances to the figures, i. e. the "favors" and the "flags" and the "target" in the archery figure, reflected infinite credit upon the taste and judgment of those who made them, and who were, *on dit*, Mrs. Roe and Miss Budd, of Ellis. We danced five figures and then we had the "supper march"; and again, according honor to whom honor is due let me say that to Mrs. Budd and Captain McAdams we are under great obligations for the collation at which we were seated. We then returned and danced eight more figures, Lieutenant Fuller, of the 3d Cavalry, and Miss Bogert assisting Lieutenant and Mrs. Roe in some of the longest figures, that the task upon the music might not be too severe. And then our many sleighs were called, and it was near four in the morning when we reached Bozeman. . . . General Alexander, the post commander, and Mrs. Alexander, though not dancing, were present during the greater part of the evening, and I should imagine that a more popular and accomplished officer never commanded a post, judging by his appearance, and the manner he is spoken of by his officers and men. You know he is a "new-comer."

THE CASE OF PAYMASTER BELLOW.

We have had a variety of communications, oral and written, concerning the case of Paymaster Bellows, but none of them touch the essential point, which is, as to the law in the case. The Attorney General, in an opinion submitted to the Secretary of the Navy, April 30, 1879, says:

"Your inquiries are: 1. Whether the action of Rear-Admiral Davis as endorsed upon the record is a disapproval of the finding and sentence in the case?

"To this I reply that I do not consider that this action of Admiral Davis can be held to be a disapproval of the finding of sentence. While, if he had disapproved such finding and sentence it would have been his duty to have forwarded the proceedings to the Navy Department, it would have been so for the purpose of information and record only. When, therefore, he simply forwarded the proceedings (although he accompanies this act with a statement that the evidence fails to show that 'the accused received from the bank the amount of money he is charged with having received') this cannot be construed as a disapproval of the finding and sentence, although it was intended undoubtedly to call to the attention of the Department what he deemed to be a failure in the evidence. While an officer convening a Court-martial may not have the power to confirm and execute the sentence, he has still absolute power to disapprove and annul it; but this disapprobation and annulment should be distinctly expressed. It cannot be expressed by a reference of the sentence to the supreme power. It is, undoubtedly, the proper practice for the officer, in transmitting the proceedings to the authority having the power to execute the sentence, to subscribe a formal approval of the same, if he does not disapprove of it; but the failure to state such approval cannot be construed as a disapproval of the charges. I understand the section 267 of the Naval Regulations of 1870 (which were not in force at the time of these proceedings) to be declaratory of the law as it existed previous to these regulations.

"2. Your second inquiry is upon the hypothesis that the action of the Admiral may be construed as a disapproval of the proceedings, and, therefore, the answer to it is necessarily included in what I have already said.

"3. Your third inquiry is as to the legality of the order of the Secretary of the Navy of January 28, 1869, dismissing Paymaster Bellows from the Navy."

"Without discussing the question of whether or not the Secretary of the Navy may properly authenticate the act of the President in carrying into effect the sentence of a Court-martial by dismissing an officer from the Navy in accordance with such sentence, it is to be remarked that the letter of the Secretary of the Navy does not profess in direct terms (nor do I think it does inferentially) to be the act of approval of the sentence of the Court-martial. It states, 'in consequence of the facts appearing upon the record,' etc., Mr. Bellows is dismissed from the naval service, but it makes no allusion to, and no recognition of, the sentence of the Court-martial. Its fair construction is, that it is a dismissal from the service by reason of the disclosure made by the record.

"Previous to the passage of the act of July 13, 1866 (14 Statutes, 92 B. S., Sec. 1624, Art. 36), the President would have been authorized thus to dismiss an officer of the Navy upon any cause which seemed sufficient to him.

"The language of the letter of the Secretary indicates an intent to exercise the power of dismissal which did not then exist, and not an intent to approve, and direct to be carried into execution, the sentence of the Court-martial. I return the papers submitted by you. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

"CHARLES DEVENS, Attorney General."

We do not understand that there is any dispute as to the facts, though a correspondent adds the following bit of information to that already published: "In 1868, previous to Paymaster Bellows being Court-martialed, an investigation was ordered by his commanding officer. The Board was composed of Commander W. A. Kirkland, U. S. N.; A. N. Mitchell, Lieutenant Commander, U. S. N.; H. M. Wells, Surgeon U. S. N.; S. H. Baker, Lieutenant, U. S. N.; H. C. Machette, Assistant Paymaster, U. S. N. They reported that they were, after careful investigation, of the opinion that Paymaster E. Bellows, U. S. Navy, had been guilty of fraud against the Government of the United States to the amount of \$495.26, in negotiating draft No. 110, and also to the amount of \$414.42 in negotiating draft No. 109, making a total of \$909.68."

The circumstances attending Mr. Bellows's restoration were fully detailed in a letter to the JOURNAL, from Commander Robeson, published Feb. 28, and were presented to Congress, by the Secretary of the Navy, on the 8th of March, in a long report which contains no information in addition to that already given. The members of the Court trying Paymaster Bellows held that he was guilty of the offence charged. Rear Admiral Davis did not agree with them in that opinion, Secretary Welles did, and dismissed Mr. Bellows with the following letter:

"NAVY DEPARTMENT,

January 28, 1869.

"Paymaster Edward Bellows, U. S. Navy, No. 59 East Twentieth Street, New York:

"Sir: In consequence of the facts appearing upon the record of the Naval General Court-martial before which you were tried, November 16, 1868, on board the U. S. S. *Pawnee*, at Montevideo, Uruguay, you are dismissed the naval service, and will from this date cease to be regarded as an officer in the United States Navy. Respectfully,

"G. WELLES, Secretary of the Navy."

Secretary Thompson, without expressing an opinion as to the merits of the case, restored Mr. Bellows on the ground of illegal dismissal, in the letter which follows:

"NAVY DEPARTMENT,

WASHINGTON, January 22, 1880.

"Sir: The order of January 28, 1869, dismissing you from the naval service, having been issued in consequence of the facts appearing upon the record of the Naval General Court-martial before which you were tried, November 16, 1868, and not in pursuance of the sentence of a General Court-martial, was illegal, and contrary to the provisions of the fifth section of the act of Congress, approved July 13, 1866 (R. S., section 1624, article 36), the said order and dismissal are therefore declared illegal and void, and the same are, by direction of the President of the United States, hereby revoked and annulled. Very respectfully,

"R. W. THOMPSON, Secretary of the Navy."

THE estimates for the English army for 1880-81 amount in all to \$77,706,500. Our Army estimates for the same year aggregate little more than one-half this amount, or \$40,380,428. Deducting from our estimates the estimates for rivers and harbors, which are not included in the English budget, we have a net amount of \$35,365,428, or considerably less than one-half the cost of the British military establishment. The English estimates are made up upon so different a plan that a further comparison is difficult. They are in detail as follows:

The men provided for (including the staff of the militia forces) on the home and colonial establishments of the army, exclusive of those serving in India, is 181,859, as compared with 185,625 for 1879-80, being a decrease of 3,766. The votes for the various branches are as follows: I. Regular Forces—Pay of the General Staff, regimental and pay allowances, and other charges, £4,579,000; Divine service, £50,700; administration of military law, £29,800; medical establishments and services, £308,400; being a total of £4,967,900, as against £4,942,200 last year. II. Auxiliary and Reserve Forces—Militia pay and allowances, £552,900; Yeomanry Cavalry pay and allowances, £74,400; Volunteer corps pay and allowances, (including enrolled pensioners), £208,800; being a total of £1,375,700, as against £1,258,500 last year. III. Commissariat, transport, and ordnance store establishments, wages, etc., £386,708; provisions, forage, fuel, transport and other services, £2,790,000; clothing establishments, services and supplies, £825,100; supply, manufacture, and repair of warlike and other stores, £1,185,000; being a total of £5,186,800, as against £5,531,000 last year. IV. Works and Buildings—Superintending establishment of and expenditure for works, buildings and repairs, at home and abroad, £853,000, as against £853,300 last year. V. Various Services—Establishments for military education, £162,200; miscellaneous effective services, £36,400; administration of the army, £215,900; being a total of £414,500, as against £432,900 last year. VI. Non-Effective Services—Rewards for distinguished services, etc., £33,900; pay of general officers, £92,000; retired full-pay, half-pay, pensions, and gratuities, including payments allowed by Army Purchase Commissioners, £892,700; widows pensions, etc., £126,200; pensions for wounds, £16,500; Chelsea and Kilmainham Hospitals (in-pensions), £34,300; out-pensions, £1,312,000; superannuation allowances, £196,500; Militia, Yeomanry Cavalry, and Volunteer corps, £39,300. Total non-effective services, £2,743,400, as against £2,625,800. Total effective and non-effective services, £15,641,300, as against £15,645,700, being a net decrease of £404,400. Deducting the estimated Exchequer extra receipts, £561,000, from the total £15,541,300, the net charge for army services 1880-81 is £14,980,300.

The sum of £224,000 will be repaid by the several colonies during the ensuing year. Of this sum America gives £5,000; South Africa, £34,000; China, Ceylon, and the Straits Settlements, £180,000; and Malta, £5,000. The sum of £1,100,000 is to be voted in aid of the army estimates, to provide for the home charges incurred for the regular forces serving in India, but this amount will be covered by the estimated extra receipts from the Indian Government.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor of the *ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL* does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications published under this head. His purpose is to allow the largest freedom of discussion consistent with propriety and good feeling.

WHO SHALL BE OUR CONSTRUCTORS?

To the *Editor of the Army and Navy Journal*:

SIR: In the February number of the *United Service* appeared an article by Naval Constructor Theodore D. Wilson, U. S. N., in which he attempted to show that the officers of the Engineer Corps of the Navy are not competent to design iron ships of war. He also made a fling at the provision for introducing men of thorough education and high mathematical abilities into the corps of constructors, by the appointment as assistant constructors of cadet engineers who graduate with credit at the Naval Academy.

In regard to the first of these points, we may say that the plans and specifications for a large iron war vessel are now completed, and in the possession of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, the whole work having been done by officers of the Engineer Corps.

It is also pertinent to remark that there are in this country only two members of the Institute of Naval Architects of England, and one of them is an officer of the Engineer Corps, P. A. Engineer J. C. Kafer.

As to the second point. No one claims that a graduate of the Naval Academy is competent at once to design vessels, any more than anyone can be found who will admit that a newly appointed assistant constructor, "by profession a shipwright," is capable of so doing. The Bureau of Construction would not allow him to do so. It is claimed, however, and no one can doubt that a man of the decided ability of those cadet engineers who receive the recommendation of the Academic Board of the Naval Academy for appointment as assistant constructors would, after a few years of study devoted to naval architecture and ship building, be fully able to build successful vessels. Those gentlemen who receive this recommendation are the bright men of the class through the whole course at Annapolis, and they must make the high standard of eighty-five per cent. of a perfect mark in all branches before they can receive it.

Two of those who last year received this recommendation are now studying naval architecture at the Royal Naval College in England, the best school of naval architecture in the world. At the Christmas examinations, one of them passed first and the other fourth in their class. The men with whom they compete are, as Mr. Wilson states, the picked men of a seven years course, so that the high rank taken by the two cadet engineers is still more creditable.

Now, if the cadet engineers can furnish men who are the peers and superiors of the picked men who are to be England's constructors, is it not fair to assume that they will make excellent constructors for our Navy? We think no one will doubt it.

The naval architect of to-day cannot be a mere shipwright with a smattering of mathematics, but he must be a man of pre-eminent mathematical and scientific ability. To say that the picked men of the graduates of Annapolis cannot fulfil these requirements better than a shipwright apprentice is to deny the value of education.

It is only to express the views of the entire Service to say, that all who hope for good and successful ships are anxiously awaiting the introduction of a modern and thoroughly competent element into the corps of constructors, by the appointment to that corps of cadet engineers of a high order of merit.

JUSTICE.

EXTRACTOR OF THE SPRINGFIELD.

To the *Editor of the Army and Navy Journal*:

SIR: A letter from Lower Brule Agency, Dakota, of Feb. 25, says: "Last Friday two men got to disputing over a claim, when one of them drew up his rifle and shot the rival claimant, inflicting a mortal wound; and, while the shootist was fumbling for another cartridge to finish his victim with, the dying man drew a six-shooter and shot him dead. Picking up the dead man's gun, I found the shell had failed to extract, and it was this that cost the man his life; the gun was a .50 cal. Springfield. If he had had a Winchester (which extracts the shell *every time*) he might have lived to be hung."

This interesting picture of frontier life calls to mind the complaints that have repeatedly been made against the Springfield rifle and carbine because of the failure of its extractor to properly remove the empty shells. In fact extractors have been invented for the express purpose of doing what the extractor of the Springfield rifle failed to do.

The attention of the War Department was first officially called to this want of an extractor, by Major W. Lyman, 5th Infantry, who, in 1874, was attacked by Comanches from September 9th to the 12th. In this continuous fight, seven rifles in the hands of the men of Co. I, 5th Infantry, were disabled by the heads of the empty shells being pulled off and the cylinders remaining in the gun. The men after a great deal of labor succeeded in cutting these shells out with their knives, and several of the rifles were so injured that they were not used after the campaign was over. Gen. N. A. Miles, commanding the expedition to which Major Lyman's command was attached, requested the War Department to furnish his regiment at once with extractors. The absolute necessity of some instrument to rapidly extract headless shells was again felt in the battles of the 25th and 26th of June, 1876.

Major Reno reported as follows: "That in the engagement of the 25th and 26th of June, 1876, between the 7th Cavalry and the hostile Sioux, out of 880 carbines in my command, six were rendered unserviceable in the following manner (there were more rendered un-

serviceable by being struck by bullets): failure of the breech-block to close, and leaving a space between the head of the cartridge and the end of the block, and when the piece was discharged and the block thrown open, the head of the cartridge was pulled off, and the cylinder remained in the chamber, whence, with the means at hand, it was impossible to extract it. I believe this a radical defect, and in the hands of hastily organized troops it will lead to the most disastrous results."

In connection with this subject it may be proper to remark that in the approaching communistic troubles at San Francisco, it is likely that the Winchester rifle will play an important part; a letter from that city states that large numbers of them have been sold at the various gun stores. It is to be regretted that both the regular troops and the militia will be armed with a weapon of much less rapidity of fire, and in street fighting rapidity of fire is of far more importance than extreme range. A Kearneyite with a sixteen-shooter is more than an equal match for a soldier with a single loader. We believe that the time is rapidly coming when all city militia will be armed with magazine rifles instead of single loaders.

The bill for the increase of the appropriation for the support of the militia should be so framed as to give to States the right to choose the best magazine arms, if they so desire, for their militia, instead of the regulation arm of the Government, which is more particularly intended for fighting in the open country than in the confined streets of a city.

X.

JUSTICE TO CAPTAIN LAWSON.

To the *Editor of the Army and Navy Journal*:

SIR: In the issue of the 4th inst. of the *Chicago Inter-Ocean* is a special telegram, dated Washington, March 8, in which the correspondent does injustice, whether intentionally or not, to Capt. Joseph Lawson, 3d Cavalry. Referring to the promotion of Capt. Dodge to a majority in the Pay Department for his bravery in the Milk River fight, he states that Capt. Payne and Lieut. Cherry are also "seeking recognition," and adds: "Now comes Capt. Lawson, of the 3d Cav., bearing certificates to show that if he had not been there the command would have been entirely cleared out, and unmercifully slaughtered. Lawson has secured an endorsement of the Legislature of Wyoming, and makes out a good case." Of the vote of thanks tendered him by the Legislature of Wyoming, for his saving the command, by making a stubborn resistance in command of the rear guard, and falling slowly back with his wounded to the train, thus allowing the troops there time to park the wagons to shelter the command, Capt. Lawson knew nothing whatever until he received the written testimonial from the clerk of the Legislature in session here. While Capt. Payne has applied for the special appointment of major in the Adjutant-General's Department and Lieut. Cherry that of captain in the Quartermaster's Department, to secure which all possible influence has been brought to bear, Capt. Lawson has made no application whatever for anything in the way of promotion for the faithful discharge of his duty only, and has done nothing to prevent the other officers engaged in the fight from obtaining all they desire. His application for a court of inquiry is simply in order to obtain for his company and regiment the credit due them, which has been given to others.

JUSTICE.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., March 12, 1880.

THE following letter, dated Fort Fred. Steele, W. T., March 10, 1880, has been addressed to the Adjutant-General of the Army, through Department and Division Headquarters:

GENERAL: In renewing my application for a court of inquiry, with reference to the Milk River fight, Sept. 29, 1879, and returned to me with the following endorsement of the General of the Army, viz.: "Disapproved, unless the officer states the specific matter of charge or imputation on himself. A sweeping investigation is not allowable upon the application of a single officer"—

I would respectfully state:

1st. In Captain Payne's report of that affair, he gave equal credit to Lieut. Cherry with myself, whereas I was the senior officer, and Lieut. Cherry my subordinate, and I am able to show by witnesses, but for my company and their gallantry, a more serious disaster would have happened, Captain Payne thereby in his report doing my company and self great injustice.

2d. In conversation with others, Captain Payne admitted that Captain Lawson and his company, E, 3d U. S. Cavalry, did the principal part of the hard fighting, but, notwithstanding, in his report, failed to do justice to Captain Lawson, his company and regiment, 3d U. S. Cavalry.

3d. In the *ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL* of November 15, 1879, appears the following endorsement by General W. T. Sherman on report of Captain Dodge, viz.:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, Nov. 8, 1879.

"Captain Payne, of the 5th Cavalry, and Adjutant Cherry, 5th Cavalry, are entitled to equal notice and public honors, etc., ignoring my name entirely, and the said Captain Payne, being my commanding officer, has failed to correct officially the great injustice done me, my company, and the regiment, by the General of the Army.

The above are the specific causes of my complaint. I can assure the General of the Army I have hesitated in bringing the matter up, but as the department commander says, "There is much feeling among the officers concerned," etc., and, I may add, among outsiders as well, and a deep feeling prevails that great credit has been given where none was deserved, and others deserved the same whose services entitle them to consideration. It is not alone from personal motives (for I believe every officer in this Department gives me full credit), but to have recognized officially the services of my company and regiment in this affair at Milk River, that I again ask for a court of inquiry, which appeal I am sure the General of the Army, if he knew the facts in the case, would only be too glad to grant for the benefit of the Service. I am, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH LAWSON,

Captain 3d Cavalry, Commanding Co. E.

IS IT LUCK?

To the *Editor of the Army and Navy Journal*:

SIR: It occasionally (though rarely) happens in this world that two men working side by side faithfully and honestly—one obtains credit for his work while the other obtains none. Is it luck or tact? Does not the same thing occur with regiments?

There are now in the Regular Service two regiments serving side by side; one regiment can be called the fortunate, the other the unfortunate regiment.

Some four years ago the unfortunate regiment, by forced marches in the depth of winter (thermometer many degrees below zero), surprised a hostile Indian village, burned the village, thrashed the Indians. (Mistakes were made as in all human affairs, civil as well as military). The troops lost heavily in killed and wounded, but returned to their posts elated with their success. But instead of receiving compliments for their hard work, several of their officers were tried by Court-martial.

The next season the unfortunate regiment met the hostile Indians in the field, losing many officers and men. It was soon after joined by the "fortunate regiment," and both met the Indians. The unfortunate regiment again lost heavily in officers and men. On returning to their posts the fortunate regiment received many compliments, the unfortunate but few.

The next year a tribe of Indians broke away from their reservation, sweeping through two military departments, murdering settlers, raping women, torturing men, women, and children. These two regiments, among other troops, were ordered in pursuit of these Indians.

The unfortunate regiment, with its usual ill luck, struck the Indians, captured them, and took them to a military post as prisoners. But instead of receiving compliments, was abused in the public prints.

Soon after the same Indians broke from the building in which they were confined (murdering the sentinels who belonged to the unfortunate regiment), but were pursued and recaptured after a severe fight (in which several Indians, finding they could not escape, committed suicide), by the unfortunate regiment.

Many soldiers were killed or wounded, and the pursuit and fight was in the snow and extreme cold of a Plains winter; but instead of being complimented for their energy and courage, the unfortunate troops were abused by nearly every newspaper in the United States, and the officers subjected to a military court of inquiry.

A few months since one company of the unlucky regiment, accompanied by two companies of the fortunate regiment, had an engagement with hostile Indians. The one company of unfortunates lost as many in killed and wounded as the two companies of fortunates. (And if soldiers' gossip is correct, the unfortunates saved the whole command from a great disaster, if not a massacre.)

Yet the unfortunates are barely mentioned in orders, and are ignored by the public prints.

Is such continued ill fortune a matter of luck?

OBACHEVER.

(Correspondence of the *Army and Navy Journal*.)

AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, March 17, 1880.

The final determination of the President to confirm the sentence of dismissal in the case of Major Reno, was somewhat of a surprise to many officers. Gen. Terry was here, and it is well known that he did not approve the finding of the Court-martial on the charge of "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman," which was the only charge upon which the Major could lose his commission. Major Reno could have gained nothing by accepting of the permission granted to him to resign, and his friends advised him against doing so.

The President has taken plenty of time to consider the case, and it is said he concluded that in giving the Major an opportunity to resign he did all he could do without doing great violence to public opinion.

THE NATIONAL OBSERVATORY.

Those who are anxious to see a National Observatory erected at Washington, which will be a credit to the country, are much disturbed at the way Congress has gone to work in procuring a suitable building. When the Austrian government decided to establish an observatory at Vienna, it sent its agents to the uttermost parts of the civilized world to study the best methods of arranging the building and all the apparatus connected therewith, and even Greece sent its agents on the same errand before commencing the observatory at Athens. But with us the very thing that we might have expected, with the method adopted by Congress, has happened.

A board was appointed, consisting of three members: one, Mr. W. PINKNEY WHYTE, of Maryland, selected by the Vice-President, and another, Mr. MORSE, of Massachusetts, by the Speaker; the third being the Superintendent of the Observatory, Rear-Admiral JOHN RODGERS. The Congressional members evidently regard their appointment as intended to give them an opportunity to throw a plum to their constituents. Prizes of \$1,000, \$750, and \$500 were to be given for the first, second, and third best plan submitted by the architects invited to compete for them. Mr. WHYTE has, we hear, selected one Mr. WILSON, of Baltimore, as his man, and Mr. MORSE, a Mr. WEISSEIN as his man. We have not heard who Admiral RODGERS has selected, but it makes very little difference, as he is in the minority, and the gentlemen from Congress will probably have their own way in pretty much everything. The persons selected to compete have no national reputation, and it is to be feared that all they will have to do is to present something, no matter how bad or indifferent, to secure between them the sum of \$1,750 of the appropriation.

Mr. MORSE has been frank enough to say that he

thinks that the architects of the whole country should be permitted to compete for a plan; "but," said he, "here is a chance for me to do something to make me popular with my constituents, and I must take advantage of it." We presume Mr. WHYTE thinks likewise.

It is a thousand pities that when a great work of national importance is projected we cannot find men in Congress who will rise above their "deestriks" and faithfully perform a clearly imposed duty. The best architects of America and Europe would gladly compete for the plan of this national building, but the constituency must have it, and we will be fortunate if we do not have a miserable abortion instead of a monument of beauty for our National Observatory.

EDDITT.

(With reference to the subject of the Naval Observatory the Baltimore *Sun* says: "The commission on the new Naval Observatory have selected three eminent architects to present suitable drawings for the new building, of whom Mr. W. T. Wilson, of Baltimore, is one. As there seems to be some misunderstanding in reference to this, it is proper to state that the professors at the Naval Observatory have already prepared very full designs for the new building, based on the plans of the famous observatories at Vienna and Polkora, near St. Petersburg. All that the architects will have to do is to furnish designs for the outside elevations to correspond with the drawings of the professors. The compensation is not large, and the commission did not think it expedient to throw it open to indiscriminate competition."—*Ed.*.)

(For the Army and Navy Journal.)

EXPLOSIVE BULLETS.

PERCUSSION or explosive bullets are for the use of sharpshooters and skirmishers to blow up the limbers and caissons of an enemy. One authority says that when explosive bullets are not available, a musket cap fitted on the point of the solid bullet will often accomplish the desired result.

The explosive bullet is more expensive than the solid and not as accurate; for these reasons it would not be generally used against troops.

A skirmisher supplied with such bullets to blow up caissons, would hardly hesitate in returning an enemy's fire, simply because his cartridges were expensive and explosive.

The only inference from the Laws of War published by President Lincoln (see War Department Order, 1862, also Military Laws revised by Col. R. N. Scott) is that everything (except poison and assassination) that aids in accomplishing an important military result is fair in war.

Probably individuals in both armies used the explosive bullet for the object above mentioned, but as it is generally an advantage to wound in preference to killing the soldiers of an enemy—it is hardly probable that they will ever be generally used against troops.

If it is desired to raise points, why not take one in which both sides indulged throughout the war—that is the constant, night-and-day-firing of sharpshooters and pickets, when no demonstrations were being made by either army. This is prohibited by the rules of war, as it accomplishes no military object, and is a useless waste of ammunition.

CAVALRY.

(For the Army and Navy Journal.)

NEW SYSTEM OF RECRUITING PROPOSED.

THE PRESENT SYSTEM.

THE present system of recruiting for an Army of twenty-five thousand men, composed of forty small regiments, or four hundred and thirty companies, is unnecessarily expensive, and, I believe, the cause of numerous desertions.

Its features are the establishment of rendezvous in different cities in the Eastern States, and the collecting of the recruits from these rendezvous at three general depots; one for the cavalry at St. Louis, and two for infantry and artillery at David's Island, N. Y. Harbor, and Columbus, Ohio.

From these three depots the recruits are distributed to the regiments requiring them. The plan is illustrated in this way: A recruit is received at the station in Washington or Baltimore, kept there a few days until others are enlisted, and the batch, say half a dozen, is sent over to David's Island. Perhaps the next day after their arrival there, a requisition is made for recruits for the 2d Artillery, two companies of which are at the Washington Arsenal and headquarters, and three companies at Fort McHenry, Baltimore; an order is sent to David's Island for the number required, and these recruits, perhaps the very same men who were enlisted two or three days before in Washington and Baltimore, are sent back over the same route that they just passed over.

The recruiting station at Buffalo sends recruits to David's Island, and a few days afterwards these men are sent right back to Buffalo for the 10th Infantry at Fort Porter or for a regiment in the northwest.

The same thing occurs at St. Louis; infantry soldiers are recruited there, and, instead of sending them directly West to a regiment that is in want of men, they are sent East to Columbus, Ohio, and from there go back, in a day or so, over the same line of railroad, through St. Louis, Mo., passing the cavalry depot on their way to a regiment in the West.

Cavalry recruits are not sent to a depot where engineers, artillery, and infantry recruits are collected, nor are recruits for either of these corps sent to a cavalry depot; as, for instance, there is a cavalry depot at St. Louis, Mo., but an infantry recruit, enlisted at the infantry rendezvous in St. Louis, cannot be sent to that depot, but must go to Columbus, Ohio. This is almost a daily occurrence, and is the experience of almost every recruit who enters the Service, and a glance will show that the expenses of transportation are thus doubled.

To keep up this system the General of the Army reports that there are 1,710 enlisted men at the different recruiting depots and rendezvous.

These 1,710 men do not belong to any command, but are general or mounted service recruits, and are not

available as an organized and disciplined body as a regiment; but their number, which includes three fine bands, is greater than any three infantry regiments in the Service. Forty-three officers from the different cavalry and infantry regiments are detailed away from their commands and are on duty in charge of these recruiting rendezvous and distributing depots. In seven of the larger cities there are two recruiting rendezvous; at one a cavalry officer is stationed, recruiting for the mounted, and at the other an infantry officer recruiting for the general service.

In six of these cities troops are stationed either in the city limits or within a short distance, where men would apply to enlist if they were permitted to, and the same number of recruits would be obtained as at the rendezvous in town. Under the present system one officer is unable to recruit at the same rendezvous for both mounted and general service, although for six months in the year recruiting for one service or the other may be stopped—no more men being required for the Army.

The officers of the Government who have the assignment of these recruits, wait for an emergency and then send from one hundred and fifty to two hundred of them, undrilled, incompletely clothed and outfitted, to a regiment, which they generally reach while it is on the march through an Indian country, or on some such active duty where the services of drilled and disciplined men are needed at once. These ignorant recruits find themselves placed at great disadvantage when they compare themselves with the older men, who are well clothed and well equipped, and who have the various little things soldiers learn to make for themselves. They meet at once hardship, exposure, and drudgery, and find themselves in debt for clothing overdrawn. This is particularly so in the cavalry, where from the eight white regiments alone 627 men deserted last year. The consequence is that they soon become restless and dissatisfied and disappointed, with the hard work, and see no hope of a change, as they must always remain with their regiments and accept the situation as best they can; or else desert and take with them the valuable arms and equipments, and, if in the cavalry, the horses with which the Government has supplied them.

PROPOSED SYSTEM.

To obtain recruits for the Army all military posts or stations should be designated as recruiting stations, and men, when enlisted at such stations, should be carried upon the rolls of the regiments serving at the posts where they enlist, as unassigned recruits (after the designated regiment has obtained its number). These unassigned recruits should be drilled with the companies to which they are attached, and receive the same training and military instruction as if they were members of it.

At the headquarters of the Departments of Dakota, Platte, Missouri, California and Columbia, there are already stationed the headquarters and some of the companies of a regiment, which regiment, or portion of it, should be made a recruiting, distributing, and reserve depot for that department.

This plan would also apply to the Departments of the East, South, and Texas, which have a few companies at department headquarters—but not the headquarters of a regiment.

This reserve of a regiment, or a portion of one so situated as to be always under military instruction, would form an organized, drilled, and disciplined body from which drafts of trained soldiers could be taken for any cavalry or infantry regiment in the department, or, in case of necessity, for any regiment in the Service, and these drafts might be quickly replaced from the recruiting regiments further East, or in more settled districts.

The five regiments of artillery alone could supply the Army with recruits, if officers of these regiments were ordered to recruit for the Army at large, under regulations for recruiting all desirable men who apply to enlist.

In this manner every post where an artillery company is stationed might be made an inexpensive recruiting rendezvous and distributing depot on a small scale.

In cases where the regimental headquarters, as, for instance, the present stations of the 7th, 9th, and 10th regiments of Infantry, are each at the headquarters of a department in desirable localities, there enlists might be made.

The 10th Infantry posts along the lakes, and the 13th Infantry stations, now located near the large cities of the South, would also be favorable recruiting and distributing depots.

Should all the officers who are now detailed on recruiting service be ordered to return to their regiments, and the men at the recruiting depots and rendezvous, who have at least one year or more to serve, be assigned to companies serving at the Headquarters of the Departments of Texas, Dakota, Platte, Missouri, California, and Columbia, and from there sent to regiments on the frontier most in need of men, or even retained at headquarters of the department and assigned to the regiment stationed there as a reserve for distribution at the discretion of the department commander, the Service would be greatly improved, and the strength of the troops immediately available for duty would be increased by an entire brigade.

Two skeleton infantry regiments could be ordered in, and, while temporarily in the States, be considered with the artillery and the 10th and 13th Infantry, recruiting regiments. These regiments going into the States should take with them only their officers, non-commissioned, and five selected men, which would be but two hundred officers and men strong to each regiment. These four hundred officers and men could take the place of, occupy, and do the duties of the 43 officers and 1,710 men now at the recruiting depots and rendezvous. They should also recruit at the posts where their companies might be stationed, thus doing away with all the unnecessary expense of keeping rendezvous in distant cities, and transporting undrilled recruits from these cities to distributing depots, and thence all over the country to their regiments.

In ordering these regiments in to occupy the depots and at present garrisoned posts, not on the sea coast, they could be stationed as follows: One skeleton regiment should occupy, with headquarters and four companies, David's Island, N. Y. Harbor, which is one of the infantry recruiting and distributing depots. With two companies relieve the two companies of the 10th Infantry at Fort Porter, N. Y.; one company at Fort Niagara, N. Y.; one company at Fort Ontario, N. Y.; one company at Madison Barracks, N. Y., and one company at Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., relieving the four companies of artillery at these stations. Another skeleton regiment of cavalry (dismounted) or infantry should, with headquarters and eight companies of cavalry, or six companies of infantry, occupy Columbus Barracks, Ohio, which is a recruiting and distributing depot, one company at Newport, Ky., relieving the company of the 13th Infantry, and three companies at St. Louis, Mo., to occupy the mounted recruiting and distributing depot at that place.

These regiments should be relieved every three or four years by regiments on the frontier, which regiments should be ordered in as the recruiting regiments they are to relieve, were, with but two hundred officers and men. A recruiting regiment, when relieved from its tour and when ready to move to the frontier, should take only those men who have at least one year, or more, to serve. To make the number complete as a regiment of at least eight hundred men, it should be filled by enlisting recruits up to that number, and, if possible, no drafts should be made upon it for other regiments for three months before it moves, or, if there should be no time, drafts can be made upon other regiments in the States to fill it up to the required number. In this way it will not need recruits for a year or more, and will remain a strong regiment of five hundred or more for that time, unless some of the men, in case of an emergency, have to be drafted out of it, when it reaches its destination, for the mounted service.

The 2d Infantry could have gone to the Department of Columbia with this number of men; the 18th to the Department of Dakota, and the 22d to the Department of Texas, full regiments in the same way.

These three regiments, the 2d, 18th, and 22d Infantry could have been filled up with volunteers from the artillery and infantry regiments from the garrisons in the settled portions of the country, and these men should have joined the regiments while en route. The enlistment papers could be changed, and the recruit upon enlisting should be requested to designate what arm of the Service and, if possible, what regiment he wishes to serve in. Should the recruit designate the mounted service, he, if accepted, should be informed that he would be assigned to a regiment of cavalry after he had learned his foot drill, then, if the station where he enlisted, or the regiment he is serving in, be called upon to furnish a draft for a mounted regiment, he should receive permission to volunteer to serve the rest of his enlistment in the mounted service. Should there be no volunteers who desire to answer to such calls, a sufficient number of men should be drafted from the garrison or regiment called upon to make up the required number. However, this will never be necessary, as an American soldier always desires a change of station and duties. He will gladly accept several changes during his enlistment, and the more changes he makes the more he sees of his country, and the more weapons he becomes familiar with, and so much the better he is as a soldier. These few changes the soldier would make during his enlistment from one arm of the Service to another would keep him well employed in his profession and make him contented with his lot. He will not desert, as he well knows that if he is not satisfied with his position, a change will, sooner or later, take place.

An American soldier who is intelligent, and has been instructed in the use of the carbine, rifle, and cannon, and can ride, is superior to the soldier of any other nation, even should he have had the same advantages.

Rice, 5th Infantry.

STORIES OF JACKSON'S DAY.

In the interesting "Reminiscences of Washington," by Ben. Perley Poore, in the April number of the "Atlantic," occur these two stories of President Jackson:

At the Capitol, when General Jackson was President, an innocent beverage called "swichell," composed of molasses, ginger and water, was provided, and the materials purchased were charged under the head of stationery. To this a representative one day made objection while the appropriation bill was being discussed. "If," said he, "syrup is charged as stationery, I wish that the sergeant-at-arms would purchase some good whiskey for those who prefer it to swichell, and charge the same to the appropriation for fuel."

During the Presidency of General Jackson mail robberies were not uncommon, although the crime was punishable with imprisonment or death. One day a coach was stopped near Philadelphia by three armed men, who ordered the nine passengers to alight and stand in a line. One of the robbers then mounted guard, while the other two made the terrified passengers deliver up their money and watches, and then rifled the mail bags. They were soon afterward arrested, tried, convicted, and one was sentenced to imprisonment in the penitentiary, while the other two were condemned to be hung. Fortunately for one of the culprits, named Wilson, he had some years previously, at a horse race near Nashville, Tennessee, privately advised General Jackson to withdraw his bets on a horse which he was backing, as the jockey had been ordered to lose the race. The general was very thankful for this information, which enabled him to escape a heavy loss, and he promised his informant that he would befriend him whenever an opportunity should offer. When reminded of this promise, after Wilson had been sentenced to be hanged, Jackson promptly commuted the sentence to ten years' imprisonment in the penitentiary.

THE STATE TROOPS.

THE NEEDS OF THE HOUR.

It is a recognized fact that a well organized State militia is a necessity. Yet the annual appropriations for the support of State troops, insufficient as they are, are, as a rule, most bitterly opposed by State legislators as a waste. When an emergency arises, these law makers expect superhuman efforts from an ill-armed and equipped State force, yet they fail to appreciate the necessity of supplying the sinews of war. When, three years ago, the country was disturbed with riot and bloodshed, few States were in position to protect the lives and property of their citizens through an efficient militia force. The consequence has been that vast sums have been paid to corporations and individuals for damages. One-third of this amount properly expended would have placed State troops in a position to repress riot at the very outset. Since 1877, what has been done to organize, equip and discipline State forces? Are the States prepared any better now to suppress a second series of labor riots? What progress has been made toward reorganizing State troops and placing them on a proper military basis? We hear from State Senators and Assemblies, "the National Guard are given too much already; we have no need of this standing Army!" Yet from East, West, North and South we hear the admiring sounds of another contest between Labor and Capital, which may result in disorder and riot.

The sufferers of 1877 have made some effort; but how little in comparison to the need! The Eastern States are, as a rule, well provided for; their force is small, but compact and reliable, is most thoroughly equipped and ready for duty at a moment's warning. Connecticut and Massachusetts may well boast of their State troops. In New York some changes have been made. The National Guard is partly equipped, but if suddenly called upon would still be found in need of many articles of a soldier's kit. The force is large, but sadly needs condensing. There are too many generals and staff, while the folly of seven divisions and thirteen brigades to a paper force of 20,000 men, actually about 13,000, is apparent. A reduction to 15,000 men, with three divisions, six, or, at the outside, seven brigades, is needed in New York. New Jersey is in position to meet any emergency. Her force is small and compact, well equipped, and fairly officered. Great strides have been made during three years. In Pennsylvania the force has been to a certain extent reorganized; still her militia is not in condition to meet a repetition of the duty of 1877. The officers of the National Guard have worked earnestly, but have been hampered by small appropriations and bad laws.

The penny wise and pound foolish policy still exists in West Virginia. A small force has been organized, but it is ill-provided and inadequate for service. The State should have at least one brigade, three regiments, and a full battery, thoroughly officered and equipped. Delaware has but fourteen officers and seventy-six men—not enough to guard the bridge at Havre-de-Grace. Maryland has consolidated her force, and is ready to meet and suppress any internal troubles. Her militia compares favorably with those of the East, New York and New Jersey. Through most of the Southern States the militia is but a nucleus. The organizations, however, could be readily increased and at once officered with capable men.

Throughout the West reorganization is sadly needed. With the exception of Ohio, Illinois and Iowa, the present force is sadly inadequate for any duty but parade and escort. In Illinois many radical changes, all for the better, have been introduced; and although not yet in perfect shape, the force is steadily if slowly progressing. Ohio has been kept back through small accommodations and poor laws; still, with her 8,400 men, she is in condition to protect all local interests.

California has 2,600 men; yet what can be said of its efficiency, when the telegraph reports that it has become necessary to remove the arms of one regiment in order that they should not fall into the hands of a mob? This, however, was not from want of confidence in the troops, but that the quarters assigned them offered no protection to the State property. What a commentary! Here is a State actually threatened with anarchy; yet its troops—citizens who have volunteered to protect life and property, devoting time and money without a single thought of remuneration—are given quarters which are not capable of defence in case of riot.

What is needed throughout the United States is the reorganization of the militia on a service basis, the issue of proper uniforms and equipments free of expense, good arms, and arsenals or armories, capable of permitting of drill and instruction, and of being held in case of riot. Camps of instruction should be held during the summer, at which officers and men should be taught the full duty of soldiers. These camps should not be of less than ten days' duration, and officers and men should be paid for the duty. Of course, to carry out these improvements money, and plenty of it, will be needed; but let State legislators consider what the damage from one serious outbreak has been, and the outlay will seem small in comparison. "A stitch in time saves nine"—the adage is an old one, but is true and timely.

FOURTY-SEVENTH NEW YORK, BROOKLYN.—This command paraded for drill and instruction at their armory on March 11th, Col. W. H. Brownell in command. At 7.30 the ceremony of guard mounting was had, Co. A assembling as the new guard to relieve Co. A, whose tour of duty had expired. The regiment makes this guard mounting a specialty, and the constant practice has made the men most proficient. The formation of the new guard was excellent, the non-commissioned officers being well up in their work, while the inspection and review left little to be desired. The assembly for battalion drill was beaten at 8 o'clock prompt, and an equalization eight commands twelve front effected. The formation of companies, equalization and perfection of the battalion line was most unusually slow, in fact it seemed to be an off-night for the regiment. The weather outside was of the worst possible description, and its dampness seemed to have affected the men, for they appeared heavy and dull, and did not obey the orders with that alacrity of spirits usually noted in the regiment. Colonel Brownell held command during the entire drill, the battalion movements being executed by wing on account of the limited space. The several movements were but fairly executed and were not equal to previous efforts of the regiment. The marching, however, was excellent, while distances and alignments, both in column of fours and company, were of the best description. The drill was closed with the loadings and firings, all of which were excellent. It was readily seen that neither time or patience had been wasted in the company drills, for every detail of the load was carefully adhered to, while the fires were delivered with promptness and regularity. The volleys by company were of the best description, while those by rank and oblique would be hard to excel. The men had seemed to warm up to the work, and the heaviness observed during the battalion drill had entirely disappeared. Line was then broken and reformed for dress parade, Major Tuttle in command. This second formation was rapid and good, while the manual was most creditably executed. At the close of the parade the regiment was dismissed.

TWENTY-SECOND NEW YORK.—Cos. F, G, H and K, of this regiment, equalized in four commands, twenty files front, were instructed in the school of the battalion by Col. Porter at the regimental armory on Thursday, March 11. Previous to the battalion drill the companies were instructed in position and aiming drill with loadings and firings. The companies were divided into squads, the officers and sergeants acting as the instructors, and every care taken to impress on the men the necessity of acquiring correct position for rifle shooting ere they were called on for practice at Creedmoor. In one of the squads a lieutenant was discovered strictly following the Tactics, ordering the muzzles depressed at the load. He was soon, however, introduced to the mysteries of "McQuade" and afterwards followed the system in use for the Remington rifle, State model. This drill lasted about forty minutes. The equalization of the battalion was rapid, and was followed by the poorest formation we have ever witnessed in this regiment. After marching and counter-marching by the several companies, the color company endeavored to enter the line from the left, but was promptly checked by the adjutant. Finally, after much confusion, the line was established, and as usual in the 22d, though contrary to Tactics, with fixed bayonets. After a short drill in the manual, not well executed, the motions being slow and ragged, fours right and a march in column of fours was ordered. The alignments and distances could hardly be excelled, but the step was fast and irregular. After circling the room a few times, the double time was taken up and executed in good shape, the change from double time to quick and vice versa being of the very best description. A march by the flanks of companies and advance and retreat in line of battle, in quick and double time, were fairly executed, while a march in column was but fair; the wheels, however, were splendid, the pivot guides being correct in all cases. A short rest was then had, after which the companies were wheeled into column, the wheels being but poor and the dress defective. "Left guides cover" was then ordered, but the instructor failed to establish the leading guide, per paragraph 449, Tactics. The dress was very slow, particularly in the color company. The commandant of this company seemed to be timid in giving his orders; the blunder at the formation had apparently upset him. On a wheel into line, the same faults of dress were observed, the company commanders seeming to wait for each other, while the men had become lax and careless. The above movements were the only ones executed during the drill, but they were repeated so often that the close a marked improvement was observed. The drill, as a whole, with the exception of the position and aiming drill, was poor, and why, it is hard to determine.

TWELFTH NEW YORK.—The annual reception of the 12th regiment attracted a brilliant audience to Madison Square Garden on the evening of March 18. Brevet Brig.-Gen. T. L. Crittenden, U. S. A., with ten officers of the corvette *Baldier*, were present. Gen. Crittenden reviewed the regiment by special invitation, and the Swedish Captain was invited from his private box to join with him in receiving the review. The Swedish officers were accompanied by ex-Major Louis Hallen, of the 5th regiment, and Mr. Charles Blomgren, who subsequently entertained them at a collation at Delmonico's. Among the other officers present were Gen. Alexander Shaler, Col. H. A. Gildersleeve, and Surgeon Barron, 1st Division; Major George W. McLean and staff, Old Guard; Gen. W. G. Ward and staff, 1st Brigade; Lieut.-Col. De Lacey, 69th regiment; Col. G. D. Scott, Lieut.-Col. F. A. Schilling, and Capt. Edward Barker, 8th regiment; Col. Partridge, 23d regiment; Capt. L. C. Baker, Gatling Battery E; Col. John Rueger, Capt. Vorgang, and Quartermaster Nahe, 32d regiment; Col. S. O. Ryder, Capt. John D. Wheeler, Adjutant C. L. Houseman, and Quartermaster Britton, 9th regiment; ex-Col. John Ward, of the 12th regiment. The dancing that followed the review was greatly enjoyed. We reserve a criticism of the drill for next week.

SEVENTH NEW YORK.—This regiment will take formal possession of its new armory on Monday, April 26. The occasion will be celebrated by a parade of the active regiment and its veterans, under the escort of the 69th, Colonel Cavanagh, and 71st, Col. Vose. The line of march will be Eighth street, to Fifth avenue, to Sixty-fifth street and new armory. As the 69th is to occupy the old armory by the representative of one of the very oldest organizations in the city, will join as a proper tribute to New York's favorite regiment. It is also probable that "Brooklyn's Own," the 23d, will join the column. Although the 7th will take possession of their new quarters on April 26, the building is far from completion, and it will be well into the fall before all the company quarters are completely furnished. It has, therefore, been decided to postpone "subscriber's day" to October 1, while the grand inauguration ball will not take place until December. The regiment took possession of the Tompkins Square armory in 1860, and it was from this building that the famous march to the war in 1861 was made. The old building is so associated with the past glory of the regiment that both officers and men leave it with regret. It is to be hoped that the Sixty-fifth street building will be the scene of an equal number of successful drills and assemblies. The Tompkins Square armory is near the spot where the American Army rested when it marched from Westchester county into New York in 1788, and when on Evacuation Day, 1878, the regiment visited its new quarters it passed over the route which ninety-five years ago the American Army marched to take possession of New York city.

The regiment is directed to assemble in fatigue uniform (overcoats and black belts), for battalion drill, on Tuesday, March 23. Assembly at 8 o'clock P. M. The several companies will assemble in fatigue uniform (white belts) for drill in the school of the battalion as follows: Cos. B and I, Thursday, April 1; Cos. D and G, Monday, April 15; Cos. E, F, Wednesday, April 7; Cos. A and H, Friday, April 9, and Cos. C and G, Tuesday, April 13.

FIFTEENTH BATTALION, BROOKLYN.—This regiment paraded for review, dress parade and presentation of marksmen's badges, in full uniform, at their armory, March 11. The battalion was equalized into six commands, twelve files front, it being fully one hour after assembly ere the battalion was formed. In this equalization Cos. O and K were consolidated under Capt. Facon, while Co. A, Captain Peter Allsgood, was formed into two commands. Lieut.-Col. J. B. Meyenborg was in command, Col. McLeer, acting brigade commander, being the reviewing officer. The original "present" was bad, but the salute to the reviewing officer was of the very worst description; even the drum-major was deficient, for he honored the reviewing officer, colonel, with the ruffles of a major-general. During the inspection in line the men were fairly steady, but the passage was bad, and was made even worse by the limited space in which the movement was executed. At the close of the review the marksmen were called to the front and centre, viz.: 2 veterans' 2 four bars, 9 three bars, 8 two bars, and 6 one bar; total, 27. Col. McLeer, in presenting the State medals, said that the practice of the battalion during the past season was made strictly according to orders, and that the badges, although few in number, had been fairly won. The battalion then executed a dress parade, the manual of arms being very

poor, lacking snap, promptitude, and uniformity, while at the "order" the pieces were brought down with a bang, as though the noise ought to cover all other defects. Dancing followed, and here the men showed a most astonishing proficiency, all seemed well instructed, and errors were rarely committed. The general appearance, drill, discipline, and numbers of the battalion, is far below the average of the German organizations of the 1st and 2d Divisions; the cause being simply want of proper instruction. Some one is to blame for the present poor condition of the battalion, and if the company officers will not, or cannot, raise it to the proper standard their places should be filled. There is no reason why each of the companies should not rank in numbers and discipline with Capt. Allsgood's Co. A. There certainly is a broad field from which to recruit, and if the officers will take hold in the proper spirit the general tone of the battalion may be at once raised.

PENNSYLVANIA.—1st brigade Major A. D. Hepburn, brigade inspector, began the annual tour of inspections on March 1st, commencing with companies A, F, and G, 1st regiment. These companies were ordered for 8 o'clock P. M., but owing to the tardiness of Co. G the battalion line was not formed until 8:20 o'clock. The inspection of arms and dress was dispensed with, owing to the desire of the inspector to give particular attention to the manner of company officers' handling of their commands. The battalion was first drilled in the skirmish drill by Col. Wiedersheim, the several movements being well executed, with the exception of "firing while advancing," the defect of this movement was owing largely to limited space; however, there was evidently a want of sufficient instruction in that portion of the drill, as was noticed when the companies were drilled in same movement by the company commanders. Co. "F," Captain T. E. Huffington, was the first to be ordered on the skirmish line, and showed by their maneuvers the time and attention devoted to them by their commander, the only exception to a perfect drill being the one above stated. Co. A was then ordered to the front, and creditably executed the several maneuvers under the command of Capt. Chas. A. Rose.

Co. G, Captain E. Z. Kienzle, followed, and although but a short time a 1st regiment company, did well and showed considerable improvement since their last drill. The company was handled on the skirmish line by Lieut. Moorehead. Co. G is what is left of the old "Artillery Corps, Washington Grays," (afterwards Cos. A and D, 3d regiment, and later consolidated and transferred to 1st regiment as Co. G.) The men composing this company are well-appearing, and have in them the making of good soldiers, and with the discipline enforced in the 1st regiment this company cannot help but take its place in the front rank. The battalion drill was good, although not a very lengthy one. Close columns on first company, right in front, well executed, but too much distance between 2d and 3d companies. By the left flank, and the march to the rear excellent. Deployment on 3d company well done, but the guides slow in advancing to the alignment. It seems to be the universal idea with the guides that they should not advance to the line of marksmen until their companies are halted. Such is not the case; they should always precede their companies, so that the alignment should be marked ere the company arrives on the line. Right of companies rear in to column, was well executed, as well as left into line wheel. In the centre forward the left wing did not oblique sufficiently, a fault often made. Fours left, left companies on left into line, excellent, excepting that 3d and 4th companies did not support arms, this movement being included in successive formations. Arms should be at support at completion. Guard mount was next in order, and for perfection could scarcely be excelled. The details were brought on the line, and all the several movements were executed correctly. Men very steady at the trooping of the line. The passage of the guard in review excellent. Salutes correctly rendered, and the present of the old and new guards correctly performed. The posting and relieving of sentinels was well done, but the corporals should give more attention to that part of their duties. Major Hepburn expressed himself well satisfied of the efficiency of the several companies and the officers generally.

The Keystone Battery, Captain J. O. Winchester, was inspected on March 2d. The formation was promptly made at 8:15 o'clock, the exercises beginning by a wheel into column of platoons and continue the march; alignments and distances well preserved; halt and left into line wheel, except; manual of the sabre well executed, the non-commissioned officers being particularly proficient. The several maneuvers of the battery—loading, firing, limbering and unlimbering, changes of direction, front into line, etc., being as near perfect as possible, as the small quarters allowed for handling heavy arms will permit. A feature of the evening was the dismounting and mounting the pieces. It is rarely battery attempts this necessary part of the service, and this is the first time that the Keystone attempted it in public. Guard mounting, posting and relieving of sentinels all well executed, and showed considerable time and attention devoted to this branch.

The Gray Invincibles (colored) were inspected March 3d, the several movements being creditably performed. This company is about the only independent infantry organization in the State, and why it is permitted to exist in that form is one of the unexplained mysteries. As an effective organization it is of no earthly use. Even at the time when the entire 1st division was ordered to Pittsburg, in 1877, the Invincibles were ordered back to their quarters. During 1879 they drew nearly \$800 from the State Treasury.

On the 4th companies A and B, State Fencibles Battalion, Major John W. Ryan, divided as four companies, were inspected, and as usual with the companies of this command, all the appurtenances were in excellent condition. The formation was prompt, although Adjutant Mose was unable to be in position on account of a severe cold rendering his voice almost inaudible, and his duties were filled by a lieutenant detailed for the occasion. The several battalion movements were well executed, with few exceptions. Guard mounting, posting, and relieving of sentinels well performed, and although the former was not as well conducted as that of the battalion of the 1st regiment, it was plainly seen more attention had been paid to individual instructions of the duties of sentinels. The movements on the skirmish line were all very well executed.

The inspections for the week ended with that of companies F and G, 2d regiment, Col. Robert P. Decher, and while a vast improvement has been made since the regiment has been under the present administration, there is yet room for considerable more. One of the peculiarities of this command is the manner of the formation, it being a cross between a regimental formation and a dress parade. Line is formed, and, on some occasions, the several companies brought to a parade rest, the adjutant advancing to the front and centre, commands attention, carry arms, present arms, and turning the command over to the colonel, takes post to his left and rear, and the drill commences. The skirmish drill on this evening was fairly performed, as was the guard mounting and the maneuvers of the battalion drill. Movements and deployments on 1st and 4th companies well done; centre forward, etc., forming line to the left by two movements,

forming double column, and deploying to the front, all fairly well executed, although there seems to be an uncertainty among the officers as to when arms should be at the support. The several movements of successive formations are not sufficiently well understood. The uniforms and equipments were all in splendid condition, and the uniforming of the regiment in the *State uniforms* adds much to its appearance, being far preferable to the old gray fatigue uniform.

ILLINOIS.—On the evening of March 9, 1880, Battery A, 1st Artillery, I. N. G., Danville, paraded for inspection and muster, in pursuance of G. O. No. 1, headquarters 1st Brigade, I. N. G. Promptly at 8 o'clock the company was formed, and the inspecting officer, Major W. S. Scribner, Asst. Inspt. Gen. 1st Brigade, I. N. G., proceeded to inspect the sabres and accoutrements of the men; after which he called the muster roll, with the following result: Present, 3 officers, 10 non-commissioned officers, 1 musician, 37 privates; total, 51. Absent, 1 corporal, 3 privates; total, 4; aggregate, 55. After executing the manual of the sabre and sabre exercise, and a few movements in the "school of the battery dismounted," the command was dismissed.

MICHIGAN.—Co. A, 1st regt., was inspected at Ann Arbor, on March 9th, by Col. Fitzsimmons, the ceremony being extremely gratifying to the inspecting officer and the company. After the inspection six members entered the contest for the handsome gold medal offered by Capt. Manly to the one who should best execute the manual of arms, "silent drill." The following members entered the contest: Corporals M. Sheehan, T. Hutzel, Pitkin, Dietz; privates Wade and Franklin. The visiting officers finally awarded the prize to private L. F. Wade. The badge is about the size of a silver dollar the centre containing in skeleton the initials "M. S. T., with the words "Michigan Infantry" following the circumference. The attachment is the monogram "Co. A." The prize will be competed for again in three months.

■ VARIOUS ITEMS.

— Co. B, 48th New York, Hannibal, has elected Lieutenant Joseph Albring captain, vice Acker, resigned.

— The cutting down of the return of Uniform and Equipment Fund, 69th New York, was not done by General Woodward; the papers were not examined until he had retired from office. The examination and reduction was done by General Townsend.

— CAPT. FRANC DILLONT, Co. F, 13th New York, has been the choice of the officers for the majority of the regiment, vice Christensen, promoted. Major Dillon first joined the State service as private, Co. E, 7th New York, from which he was promoted Lieut., Co. G, 13th. He was subsequently elected Captain of Co. F. He will make a good field officer.

— THE Military bouffe and invitation ball of the Ringgold Horse Guard, Sep. Troop D, 5th New York Brigade, on March 11, was most successful in every particular.

— THE 71st New York are compelled for want of space in their armory to force the season for out-door drills. The first of these drills was held on March 4, the regiment parading eight commands of sixteen files; the second was had on Thursday, March 13.

— CAPT. J. H. SYMES, Quartermaster, 9th Regiment, New Jersey, is organizing a new company for that command.

— THE annual inspections of the New York State troops will be commenced this year at the Eastern End. The 1st Division will commence the work during the latter part of May. The 2d Division in the first part of June, and the 3d and 5th Divisions in June and July.

— MARYLAND rejoices in the possession of an Adjutant-General, Col. Gilmor, who has actually been lobbying for the reduction of his own salary from \$1,000 to \$1,000. A bill making the reduction has just passed the Maryland Senate.

— A MILITIA convention is to be held at Faribault, Minn., March 30.

— Co. F, 47th New York, celebrated its 18th anniversary on March 15 by a reception and ball at the armory.

— "THE 9th New York is peace!" Capt. George A. Hussey, Co. I, is the only officer whose resignation has been received and accepted.

— SEPARATE Troop A, 1st New York Division, will hold its 32d annual invitation ball at the Concordia Assembly Rooms, 28 Avenue A, on Tuesday evening, March 30.

— THE Gate City Guards, Atlanta, Ga., propose to erect a memorial armory which shall commemorate the reunion of the States and the return of peace.

— INSPECTOR-GENERAL STURTEVANT is making his annual tour in the New Hampshire National Guard. The Port-month cavalry was inspected on March 11 and were found in excellent shape. The Light Artillery were formed at the arsenal March 12, with twenty-five officers and men. The uniforms, equipments, horse furniture, guns and caissons were found in fine condition, and passed a most creditable inspection. On the same evening the Heavy Artillery was inspected at Congress Hall, making its usual fine appearance, and displaying commendable proficiency in drill.

— THE 9th regiment, New Jersey, paraded for the reception of marksmen's badges, at Odd Fellows' Hall, Hoboken, March 12. The presentation of badges was made by the Hon. W. T. Hoffman to 33 marksmen. 1st Lieut. Lewis H. Greve has been appointed Inspector of Rifle Practice, vice Eicke, resigned.

— THE field music, 5th New York, held their annual drill and reception at Irving Hall, March 15. Drum-Major Berchet formed his corps, nineteen drummers and six buglers, and gave the regular duty, with reveille and tattoo in fine shape. Upton was followed in almost every case. The corps was inspected by the adjutant, after which they were formed as a company, twelve files with rifles, and gave a very handsome exhibition of the manual. The movements were clean and distinct, and put to blush the manual of the majority of the companies of the regiment. The military ceremonies were closed with a review by the adjutant, and dancing occupied the boys until morning.

RIFLE PRACTICE.

HEADQRS. MIL. DIV. OF THE PACIFIC AND DEPT. OF CAL.,
March 8, 1880.

Circular.
The following endorsement on a communication from the Commanding Officer Company E, 1st Cavalry, dated Fort Lapwai, I. T., January 26, 1880, is published for the information of all concerned:

ORDNANCE OFFICE,
WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Feb. 21, 1880.

Respectfully referred to Commanding Officer Benicia Arsenal: Until a supply is sent you from the East, you are authorized to purchase such cotton cloth, paper targets, and paste, as may be required in the Division of the Pacific.

By order of the Chief of Ordnance:

S. C. LYNDON, Major of Ordnance.

Company Commanders will make application accordingly.

to the Commanding Officer Benicia Arsenal for target cloth, paper targets, and paste.

By Command of Major-General McDowell:

J. C. KELTON, Lieut.-Col., A. A. G.

THE INTERNATIONAL MATCH.—The Board of Directors, National Rifle Association, held a special meeting on Tuesday, March 16th, the object being to consider the feasibility of amending the conditions of the Centennial International Long-range Match. The president, Judge Gildersleeve, was in the chair, and in announcing the object of the meeting he warmly recommended a change, permitting of but one team from Great Britain and Ireland. He claimed that as Ireland, Scotland, Canada and Australia had virtually allowed the match to go by default, it was now the property of America; and that if it was expected that the *Palma* would ever again be contested for, it was high time that the conditions were amended. The president then called on Major Henry Fulton, Chairman of the Committee on International Match, for a report. Major Fulton said that although he had strenuously opposed any alteration of the terms of the *Palma* contest, he had come to the conclusion that if it was thought desirable to make any changes in the conditions, the present was the time to do so.

The Scottish and Irish rifle associations claimed certain vested rights in the trophy by virtue of competition, but as for three years they had failed to recognize them, he considered that they had forfeited the claim. He added that he had been in communication with Sir Henry Hallford on the subject, and if Great Britain should be represented by one team only, there was a fair prospect for a match. Sir Henry, however, had objected to allowing riflemen to hold their preliminary practices on the range on which the match would take place, and the committee proposed to agree with him, so that all objections would be avoided. General Wingate, in a strong speech, opposed immediate action, and proposed consulting all the parties interested. He offered a resolution providing, that as more than two years had elapsed without a competition for the *Palma*, and as no future competition seems probable under the existing conditions, and as assurances are offered that the competitions will be continued, provided the conditions of the match are changed so as to permit Great Britain to be represented by a single team, it is the opinion of the Board of Directors, that the conditions of the match should be changed, and the committee having the matter in charge be requested to prepare such a modification of its terms as in their opinion will best serve the interests of rifle shooting throughout the world by a continuance of their international contests, and submit the same to the board for its action. The resolution was unanimously adopted. The committee are Major Fulton, chairman, Colonels Scott, Story and Litchfield, and Major Schermerhorn. General E. L. Molineux, 11th N. Y. Brigade, and Colonel John Bodine, 1. R. P., 5th N. Y. Division, were elected directors in place of Major D. B. Williamson and Capt. W. C. Casey, resigned.

— THE range of the 3d New York Division Rifle Association will be opened for the season of 1880 on March 24, and matches will be continued every two weeks. Two new matches have been provided, one at 300 yards and one at 500 yards; the principal prize in each case to be a life membership of the Association. Forty per cent. of the entrance money will be divided between the second and third scores. Seven rounds at each distance. Two re-entries allowed. Military rifles will be allowed, two points at 200 yards and three points at 500 yards. The 9th Brigade match will be called at a match day in April.

— THE prize committee of the Bay View Rifle Association, 8th New York Division, have been instructed to prepare a programme for the coming season. The range will be opened on April 1.

— THE regular weekly contest of the Bay City Peninsulars, Detroit, Mich., on March 9, was a most exciting one, and was won by just one point as follows: Citizens' team, 201; Senior team, 200; Junior team, 187. Teams five each, ten rounds per man.

— CREEDMOOR range will be formally opened on Saturday, April 3, at 2:45 P. M., with the first competition, "off-hand individual match." This match will be shot on the first, second, and third alternate Saturdays and Wednesdays of each month, unless otherwise announced. Conditions: Open to everybody. Rifle, any, within the rules. Distances, 100, 200, and 300 yards. Five shots at each range. Position, standing, off-hand. Entrance fee, \$1 each entry. Competitors allowed two entries in each match, but only the highest score to count. Competitors shooting with military rifles will receive an allowance of 1 point at each distance (total 3 points). Eleven prizes in cash, from \$20 to \$5, with 40 per cent. entrance money, divided among competitors.

— THE second contest for the picture offered to company teams, 13th New York, was held at the armory March 13, with six companies represented. The conditions were teams of five each, military rifles, 200 and 300 yards, five rounds at each range. After a very close contest Co. C was the victor with 182 out of the possible 250 points, beating Co. G by only one point. The scores of the winning team were: T. H. Glass, 46; E. R. Dardeau, 38; J. R. Crowley, 35; J. E. Bennie, 35; H. J. Smiley, 34. Total, 182. The scores of the other competing companies were: G, 181; A, 177; F, 143; K, 112; D, 108; the latter company shot but three men of their team. This is the second victory for Co. C, they winning the first match with 186.

— MR. C. F. LOWE, of the Queen's Westminster Rifles, who was Silver Medallist for 1878 at the Wimbledon Meeting, advances a plea for the "back position" in military shooting. This position, he maintains, was used with deadly effect by the Rifle Brigade during Sir John Moore's campaign in Spain, and before Sebastopol and in India, and has been proved to be the best adapted for rapid firing.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

M. V. M., Boston, asks: Will you please inform me when the 7th regiment, New York, will dedicate its new armory?—ANSWER. On Monday, April 26, 1880.

THIRD OHIO, Piqua writes: Our officers do not understand your answer in regard to carrying the sword while saluting the reviewing officer. Shall it be carried with the hand in front of the neck for six yards before reaching him and six yards after passing him? or in the second position or motion of "present sword"?—ANSWER. The full salute, paragraph 755 Tactics, is made at six paces from the reviewing officer; the sword is held at "present" until six yards beyond, when the carry is resumed.

THOM, Janesville, Wis., writes: 1st. In regard to halting in an oblique movement at a right shoulder. I always halt, the men coming to a carry and then facing to the front. The Rockford Rifles and Lake City Guards of Madison always halt face to the front, then come to a carry, claiming that the movement is not completed until you have faced to the front. Please settle the question, for it has been on the debate for a long time. 2d. Company marching column fours, command is given. Left front into line double time march, does the first four come to a right shoulder, as (of course) they march quick time, or do they remain at a carry. I claim

that they all come to a right shoulder.—ANSWER. 1st. We have answered this question several times, and now state, on the authority of General Upton, that the men halt, come to the carry, and then face to the front. 2d. At the command "double time" the company executes the right shoulder arms.

BADGER, Madison, Wis., writes: 1. Company marching at an oblique, arms at the right shoulder, command "halt" being given, what is the exact mechanism of the movement? 2. Column of fours, arms at right shoulder, command "on right into line" being given, do the fours graduate the step so as to halt exactly on the line, bringing down their pieces at the same instant the last foot strikes the line, or do they conform to par. 38, Upton; if the latter, when is the first motion of the "carry" made? 3. When officers are invited to appear at the "White House" in full uniform, is it customary to wear the sword and carry the shako, or to lay aside one or both?—ANSWER.—1. "Halt, carry, and then face to the front." 2. The Tactics direct that they halt and dress successively upon arriving in line. The halt and carry must be distinct movements. 3. The sword should always be worn for ceremony, the shako supported on left four arm.

PIQUA, Ohio, asks: 1. Battalion passing in review, do officers salute by raising the sword to the neck and carry in this position the prescribed distances, or is the sword dropped at once as in the second motion of "present sword" and returned to "carry sword" after passing over the twelve yards named? 2. How do non-com. staff officers salute the reviewing officer?—ANSWER.—1. "Present sword" (par. 775, Tactics) is executed at six yards from the reviewing officer; the sword is carried point down until after passing six yards beyond the reviewing party, when the carry is resumed. 2. The non-com. staff salute by executing the first motion of "present sword" (par. 755), holding the sword in that position until after passing the reviewing officers, six yards, and then resuming the carry.

SAN FRANCISCO asks if the list of the French navy given in the JOURNAL of February 14 refers to those to be built between 1876 and 1885, or does it include vessels existing before 1876?—ANSWER.—The list indicates the strength of the French navy as it will be in 1885 when the present programme is completed.

J. D. asks: 1. If the Rodman 60-ton gun is equal in power and penetration to the Woolwich 38-ton gun? 2. If there is a gun between the 20 and 100-ton Armstrong of the same make? 3. The length of bore and circumference of the 20-ton gun. ANSWER.—1. There is no 60-ton Rodman gun in the United States, and we presume our correspondent refers to the 20-inch Rodman smooth-bore gun of 50-ton of which there are two in service. The present established charge for these guns is 200 lbs., and the spherical projectile weighs 1,080 lbs. A velocity of 1,500 feet, which may be assumed as moderate, will yield a total energy of 16,845 foot-tons, or 271 foot-tons per inch of shot circumference, and a penetration in iron plates of 16½ inches. Offsetting this calculation, however, there is the bad form of the spherical mass for penetration, and whether the "racking effect" would compensate for this disadvantage practical test can alone determine. 2. The 38-ton English gun finds its more appropriate prototype, in this country, in the 12½-inch Rodman-Palliser rifle of 40-tons, built by the South Boston Iron Company. It fires a projectile of 700 lbs. with 110 lbs. of powder yielding a muzzle energy of 248 foot-tons per inch of circumference. The full power of this gun has not, it is supposed, been yet fully developed. 3. There is an English 38-ton gun rifled and shotted similar to the American weapon and of almost identical calibre—12½-inch. This gun has been fired with charges of 170 lbs. and projectiles of 800 lbs. The same charge if successfully fired from the American bore would of course produce the same result, but the question of endurance then enters, and neither gun has as yet passed a crucial test in this regard.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

TRROUBLE ON THE NORTHERN FRONTIER.

The Cheyenne Leader has received the following from Big Horn Post Office, March 14, via Fort McKinney, March 15: The settlements to the north of us are in a great state of excitement because of the latest news regarding the Indians. Gen. Miles sends word from Fort Custer that the Crow have formed a treaty with the Sioux, and the settlers are coming from the north and west of Tongue River into Goose Creek Valley for mutual protection. At Big Horn Post Office all is excitement, which increases from the fact that there are only two companies of troops at the post of Fort McKinney.

THE ORDNANCE CORPS.—In a recent letter to the New York World, "X. Y. Z.," whom we should judge, from his technical information, to be an Army officer, makes a sharp attack upon the Ordnance Corps. He says:

"It is to be hoped that some public benefactor will compile from public documents and publish for the information of Congress, the Chamber of Commerce, and the public a full and complete list of the official inventors of the Ordnance Corps, United States Army; a full list of all the applications for patents issued to them or any of them; what the inventions related to, and, if assigned, the names of the assignor and the assignee, his place of residence and the business he follows, and his connection with contracts with the Government in which officers or agents of the Government are directly or indirectly interested peculiarly contrary to law. It would also be interesting to know, in view of the fact that we have official inventors in the Ordnance Corps, how the ordnance boards were constituted, by which official inventions were adopted for the use of the Government, whether it is common practice to have the official inventor a member of the board which recommends the adoption of his invention to the rejection of another and better plan, and a contract for its supply by his assignee? The information in such a compilation might show to Congress, chambers of commerce, the interested taxpayers, and the public why it is that our preparation for coast and harbor defences has been so costly while it is so ridiculously inadequate and useless."

Perhaps one source of the criticism on the Ordnance Corps is its exclusiveness in regard to experimental firings of heavy ordnance. A correspondent writes us that "the marked absence of experienced officers of artillery and engineers from these trials, has been the cause of much comment in the Army and among members of Congress, and has doubtless produced the lack of confidence in their ability to provide for the emergency."

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

EVEN TORPEDO BOATS ARE NOT WITHOUT OBJECTION.—We read this in the London *Times* of Feb. 16: "An accident, which very nearly terminated in the destruction of a couple of torpedo boats, occurred between 7 and 8 o'clock on the night of the 5th inst. at Spithead. Four second-class Thornycroft torpedo boats, attached to the *Hecla*, torpedo storeship, Capt. Morgan Singer, now lying at Spithead, were despatched from the ship soon after dark for practice, each boat taking a different course and being under independent control. The boats of this class, when fully accoutred, carry each three Whitehead locomotive torpedoes, which are discharged in a line with the keel from slings at the side, and the object of the practice, which was of the ordinary routine character, was to endeavor to approach within striking distance of the *Hecla* without being discovered

by those on board. It need scarcely be remarked that as the attack was a sham one, and was made during the night, there was no explosive projectiles used on the occasion, the whole practice being confined to evolutions under steam. The hostile craft approached from various points of the compass at about half speed, or from six to eight knots an hour. Two of the boats, a black one and a gray one, began the attack from the eastward, and when the former drew within a quarter of a mile of the *Hecla*, she was noticed and ruled out of the attack. At this moment, while she was lying with her machinery at rest, the gray craft was heard coming at a rapid rate in her direction, those on board apparently not being able to discern her black hull in the water. She was hailed, and though her engines were promptly reversed, she struck the stationary boat a violent blow on the port side, breaking one of the plates and doing considerable damage to the angle frames or stiffeners. The water rushed in, but was happily confined to the second or smoke-box watertight compartment, whereby the buoyancy of the craft was preserved. Had she been struck a couple of feet or so further aft the engine-room would have been flooded, and probably some of the men severely scalded. Considering that these boats are mere steel shells, not more than 1-16th of an inch in thickness, it seems surprising that the stricken boat was not cut in two, and this would undoubtedly have been the case had the momentum of the second boat not been arrested by the wire rope stay which surrounds the craft at the water-line, and of which only a strand or two were cut. The attacking boat was even worse damaged, her sharp stem being broken and distorted, and the bow-plates bent and bulged from their fastenings. The forward collision bulkhead, however, performed its work admirably, and did not permit even so much as a weeping of water

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to penetrate beyond the foremost compartment. Though both vessels were disabled, no one was injured. The boats were about to be forwarded in the *Western* for use in China, and others will now have to be substituted."

LIMA news represents the Chilian navy as still off Pisagua and Arica, with a prospect of the latter being attacked, and perhaps afterwards Lima. The news proceeds to say: "In and around Lima we have an army of fully 20,000 well disciplined and tolerably armed troops. Field artillery is, however, scarce at both points, and, unfortunately for Peru, the Chilians are exceptionally well provided with this arm. It is said that most of their gunners are foreigners of experience."

The Nordenfeldt accident on board the *Northampton* was not, says the correspondent of the *Hampshire Telegraph*, "attended with any immediate fatal results, except to the gun. The defect to which I alluded in a former letter, in loading, caused the premature discharge of a cartridge, which, in turn, exploded the whole magazine, blowing the gun overboard, and, as might be anticipated, seriously injuring those working the gun. To overcome this serious defect may be quite possible, but until it is overcome, it would be well that practice with the Nordenfeldt should be suspended. When first their Lordships gave a large order for this new type of gun, I suggested that it would have been better to have stuck to the Gatling for the time—at least, until the committee on machine guns had given a report which would aid their Lordships to select the very best." The faith of their Lordships in the Nordenfeldt gun, which was largely ordered some few months ago, appears to have been rather shaken by recent accidents, and orders have now been given for several gun-vessels to have fittings for two Gatling guns prepared for them. Nothing could be wiser than this return to their "first love" in machine guns, provided the Gatlings now to be fitted are of the improved pattern.—*Army and Navy Gazette*.

A GERMAN iron-clad squadron of evolution is again to be commissioned this year, the vessels named for its composition being the *Friedrich Karl*, *Preussen*, *Friedrich der Grosse*, *Sachsen*, and the despatch vessel *Grille*. The squadron will thus comprise three distinct types of armored vessels; the *Friedrich Karl* being a broadside or casemated ship, the *Preussen* and *Friedrich der Grosse* sea-going turret ships, and the *Sachsen* an armored corvette. The *Preussen* and *Friedrich der Grosse* are sister ships of the ill-fated *Grosser Kurfürst*. In general appearance they are similar to the English *Monarch*, but they are somewhat smaller, being of only 6,663 tons displacement, while the *Monarch* has 8,822 tons displacement. The armament carried by the German ships is, however, considered by German artillerists to be as powerful as that of the English iron-clad, consisting of four 28-centimetre guns, which throw a projectile weighing 410 lb. with sufficient velocity to enable it to penetrate thirteen inches of iron, while the guns of the *Monarch* (four 25-ton pieces), though they are somewhat heavier, and throw a somewhat heavier projectile than the Krupp pieces of the German turreted ships, can only penetrate twelve and a half inches of armor. The *Friedrich Karl* was built in France, near Toulon, and is a comparatively old vessel, having been launched in 1867. She is of 5,912 tons displacement, and like most of the earlier constructed iron-clads, is designed to carry a number of relatively light guns,

being armed with sixteen 21-centimetre (10-ton) guns. The *Sachsen*, on the other hand, the latest completed iron-clad of the German navy, although considerably larger than the *Friedrich Karl*, being of 7,398 tons displacement, carries only five guns; but of these one is a 30-centimetre (35-ton) piece, while the other four are 26-centimetre (22-ton) guns.

It is feared that the English iron and steel corvettes of the *Curacoa* class will prove "very hot" in warm and tropical climates. They each have a steel deck of an inch and a half in thickness, three feet below the water-line, and extending over the boilers to the top of which it comes in close proximity, which fact is likely to cause the heat below to become very great.

ACCORDING to the general annual return of the British army for the year 1878, just published, besides English, Scotch, and Irish soldiers, there were in the army at the period in question 2,854 foreigners, serving mostly in the Colonial corps, and 8,970 men of unassigned nationality. There is one Jew in the cavalry, and 152 Hindoos and Mahomedans to be found in the Colonial corps.

As a measure of economy, the Porte has ordered several of the ironclad ships of the Turkish fleet to be put out of commission.

AN Italian military periodical gives an account of the arrangements for the construction of the forts designed to bar the road over Mont Cenis. The works are three in number—one, namely, at Cassa, 6,408 ft. above the level of the sea; a second at Varisello, 4,402 ft.; and a third at Roncia, 7,478 ft. above the sea level. The forts are to be completed in four years from the time they were begun; or perhaps, it would be more correct to say in 320 days, as work can only be carried on during, on an average, eighty days in each year on the heights of Mont Cenis; and 600 laborers, of whom 220 are masons and bricklayers, are employed on the works. The labor of constructing the forts is greatly enhanced by the absence of any building materials in the neighborhood. Sand, wood, and even water, are wanting, and these, together with all else that may be required, have to be brought up a road the gradients of which are in many places as steep as one in ten. Most of the materials are obtained from Susa, some fifteen miles distant from the forts, two traction engines being employed in their transport. Each of these locomotives, despite the steepness of the road, can drag two wagons laden with from 3 to 4 tons of material from Susa to the forts in about eleven hours, accomplishing the return journey in about half the time.

THE negro Republic of Liberia has annexed, "on mutual and peaceful terms," the kingdom of Medina, a large territory on the interior frontier of the Republic. Medina is said to abound in the richest of African productions; there are thousands upon thousands of acres of gold and iron fields, its forests are teeming with ebony, palm, gum, and rubber trees, whilst the well-known Liberia coffee tree is found growing spontaneously to the height of thirty and forty feet in all its native splendor. In this new acquisition Liberia has opened still wider the door into the interior of Central Africa; the Medina Bepora country, with its 700,000 souls, will, with the exception of the coffee plantations on the St. Paul's River, form the richest and most populous portion of the Republic.

In the December number of the *Proceedings of the Royal Artillery Institution* at Woolwich, England, Major T. Fraser, of the artillery, contributes a trans-

lation of a paper by Lieut. A. Indra, Austrian artillery, on the shooting properties of the small arms in use in Europe. There is also a paper by Lieut. D. F. Downing, of the artillery, on a telescopic sight for field guns, another by Lieut. J. M. Grierson, of the artillery, on the Austrian Mountain artillery in the Bosnian campaign of 1878, and one on mountain guns for Indian frontier service, by Capt. E. Walsh, of the artillery. The last paper is a description of the Weldon range-finder, written by Major J. B. Richardson, of the artillery.

THE subject which has been chosen for this year's prize essay by the Council of the English United Service Institution is "Military Operations in the United Kingdom, considered particularly as influenced by the enclosed nature of the country."

THE *Moniteur* has discovered an individual taking views of the fortifications of Rheims. "He is said to be a Prussian officer. He speaks French well and is extremely arrogant. As he was being marched through the town, under an escort with drawn sabres, the mob tried to lynch him."

A RANGE of barracks, which are the largest buildings of the kind in Russia and perhaps in the world, has been lately completed at Moscow. The facade is 3,500 feet long, and the blocks are all three stories high. Separate blocks—connected by corridors—are provided for the accommodation of the men, for instructional and drill purposes, for sick quarters, and for the officers. The rooms for the men are of large size, the ceilings being supported on light iron pillars, with windows on both sides, while all parts of the buildings are also provided with very perfect arrangements for warming them by means of hot air, and also for insuring adequate ventilation. Each company has a mess room separated altogether from the sleeping room of the men, and a large and commodious kitchen. Water is carried throughout the building. In a separate block rooms are set apart for officers' clubs.

THE Berlin *Governmental Post* states that Prince Bismarck has ordered a collection of diplomatic documents attesting the hostile intentions of Russia towards Germany.

THE Berlin correspondent of the London *Standard* says:—"The German Admiralty are now building a corvette at Dantzig, the body of which is to be exclusively of steel. Vessels so constructed will be of much greater speed than those plated with iron, which, moreover, has been proved useless against the newest heavy projectiles. The stem and stern, each in a single piece, are of wrought iron, from the establishment of Messrs. Krupp. The dimensions are restricted to a length of 71 metres, a breadth of 12.50 metres; the displacement in the front, 5.33 metres; behind, 6.70 metres, and in the middle, 6.01 metres. These figures may be thought to promise no great speed, particularly considering the relation of the length to breadth. A glance, however, at the lines of the submerged portion as shown on the model justify the expectation of unusual mobility. There will be a double bottom, and the vessel will be divided into nine water-tight compartments. She will be mounted with 10 guns, namely, six on board, two in the bow, and two in the stern. The rigging will be that of a full ship, the lower masts of iron, and the topmasts of Hungarian pine wood. Should the new corvette answer expectations it may be anticipated that future ships will be constructed of the same material, iron plating being abolished."

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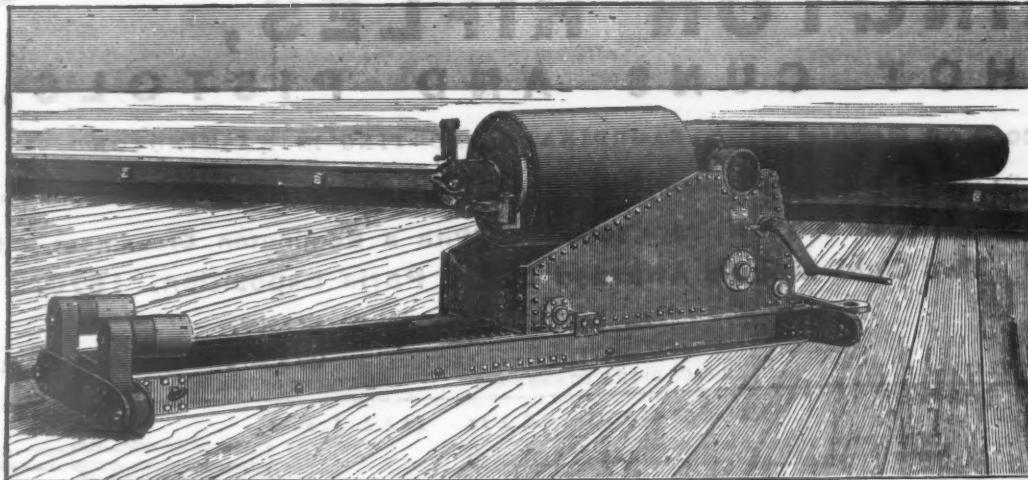
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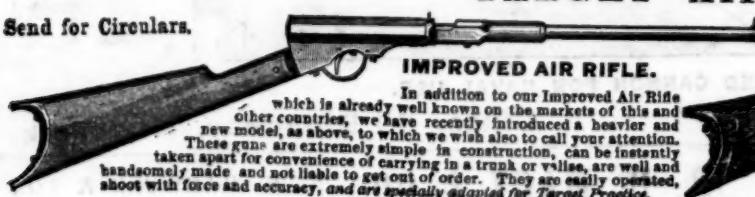
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